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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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WAUKESHA, Wisconsin, is to be the next meeting-place of the American Library Association. The decision made at the Montreal conference to meet in 1901 at a summer resort in the middle West left the choice practically between Waukesha, and Winona Lake, Indiana. From the former an invitation had been previously presented; the invitation from the latter was announced at the Montreal conference and was later heartily seconded by the state library association and the state library commission of Indiana. The decision to meet at Waukesha was influenced largely by priority of invitation, by the prominence of Wisconsin in library endeavor, and by the fact that at this resort the whole association could be accommodated in a single headquarters hotel, if desired. The exact date for the conference has not been settled, but it is understood that it will begin on or about July 3, so that the business sessions may close just prior to the meeting of the National Educational Association in Detroit. This will allow members of the A. L. A. to attend the sessions of the Library Section of the Educational Association, and should result in securing for those sessions the best possible presentation and discussion of library and school relations, both from the teachers' and the librarians' standpoint. Of the general character of the program there is as yet little to announce. It is probable that the section feature will be maintained, with two additions, of a section for library work with children, and a section for discussion of cataloging and classification. The presentation of special topics in "round table" sessions is also likely to be continued, as a result of the success of this feature at Montreal. Indications point to a large gathering, with special representation from the West, and it is not too early for trustees and librarians to consider the necessity of attendance at the meeting. The Waukesha conference should be an object-lesson in the enthusiasm, vitality and permanence of the library work of the midwest states.

THERE are interesting lessons to be drawn from the recent annual meeting of our English library brethren. From the report given elsewhere, it will be seen that there has been con-

siderable criticism of that meeting, especially as regards the extent and character of its program. It is pointed out that in the five days of the conference but seven hours were given up to business, and that, subtracting the time devoted to council report and other necessary routine matters, about four hours only remained for presentation and consideration of papers. The natural result was that discussion was minimized to the last degree, and that a number of papers, some on topics of special professional interest, had to be "taken as read," without any opportunity for their consideration by members. Of the papers presented a majority dealt with subjects of local literary or historical interest, valuable and interesting doubtless, but hardly of inspiration or suggestion in practical library work. The emphasis given to the historical side of bibliography in transatlantic library gatherings is natural, and in many respects desirable; but it seems evident that the English association has not made due allowance for the development in recent years of a keen interest in more practical questions of library organization and administration. In the American association it is, perhaps, the full hearing given to all practical matters, however fertile in disagreement, that has so far prevented factional dissensions in a field where pre-eminently union is strength—though union does not necessarily mean uniformity, either in opinion or practice.

THE announcement by Mr. Hill of his undertaking of a local bibliography of Newark and word from Mr. Beer that he has under way a bibliography of Louisiana, furnish good examples of what may usefully be attempted by librarians in a sense outside the special library field, if, indeed, this should be called outside work. For an adequate bibliography is a first step toward an adequate collection of books in any special field, and it goes without saying that a local library should make a specialty of a complete collection of local publications, and that the chief library in a state ought to give special attention to the literature connected with its state. It is not possible, of course, for the smaller libraries throughout the country to

give their support to such undertakings, but the larger general libraries as well as such special libraries as those of the historical societies, etc., should be ready to make such enterprises possible by their subscription and support. And it is the part of wisdom not only to make such enterprises possible by subscription in advance, but also to secure them before they become rarities and must be purchased at an extravagant price. It is to be hoped that Mr. Hill's undertaking may have such support from libraries in a position to afford it.

THE death of State Librarian Hoadley, of Connecticut, removes from the ranks of library workers one who years ago made a reputation as a scholar and bibliographer. Of late years his increasing ill health gradually withdrew him from active library administration, although he was persistently at his desk with a pluck and steadfastness which showed his devotion to the work into which he had knit his life. For some time past his place has practically been taken by Mr. George Godard, who has quietly administered the library, with due deference to his chief and who has been able to do a great deal of good work under difficult circumstances. It is not always to be assumed by observers at a distance that such a man is the best one in the state for the office of state librarian, but certainly Mr. Godard seems to have earned the right to promotion, and it would be gratifying if the state authorities should find this to be the fact and act accordingly. There has been so much ground for criticism of the methods by which state librarians have been appointed in several of the states, that it will be a satisfaction to find Connecticut setting a good example in the present opportunity.

THE Wisconsin Free Library Commission has been collecting periodicals for the poorer libraries in Wisconsin to help them to complete their sets. In the past eight months the commission has given one or more numbers to complete each of 600 volumes. In many communities committees from the women's clubs are now aiding their home libraries to complete such sets because the clubs have so quickly come to appreciate the value of the few bound volumes which have recently been secured at the suggestion of the commission. There has been no difficulty in securing gifts of sufficient numbers of all the later and more com-

mon magazines in Wisconsin, but comparatively few numbers of *Harper's Monthly*, for instance, which were published before 1880 are received. Many an attic in the older states has stores of unused periodicals which would become treasures if transferred to the shelves of some of the small western libraries. The Wisconsin commission would gladly pay freight charges upon any such magazines that may be sent to its office in Madison, Wis., and will place them in small libraries where they will be bound and cared for and frequently used.

### Communications.

#### LIBRARIES FOR PERIODICALS AND NEWS-PAPERS.

At the recent International Congress of Librarians at Paris a paper advocating special libraries for periodicals and newspapers aroused much interest, and the result was that the congress "émet le vœu que efforts soient tentés pour arriver à la création dans les grandes villes de bibliothèques spéciales chargées de recueillir toutes les publications périodiques." But how inconvenient this plan would be for the student of history who would find some of his material on his special topic far removed from the rest! Every student on every subject wishes all the material within easy reach, and certainly the most rational and convenient principle of specialization of libraries—as also of classification within the library—is by subject, and not by form or publication, a very minor consideration. Chicago, which aims at a complete library through specialization by subject, the Crerar Library for science, the Newberry for general literature, the Public Library for popular literature, etc., each library including all forms of publication, is, in my opinion, on the right trend of development.

HIRAM M. STANLEY.

LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,  
Lake Forest, Ill.

#### THE FIRST TRAVELLING LIBRARY?

It is commonly thought—is it not?—that Napoleon was the first to utilize the travelling library; but turn to Horace Walpole's description of Strawberry Hill, his home, and you will find, under the heading of "Rare books of prints and drawings in the library," fourth item, the following:

"Sir Julius Caesar's travelling library, containing 44 small volumes in Latin, inclosed in a case the size of a folio."

Inasmuch as Sir Julius died in 1636, 133 years before Napoleon was born, the credit for the first practical application of the travelling library idea must pass from the soldier to the physician.

JOHNSON BRIGHAM.

STATE LIBRARY,  
Des Moines, Ia.



## PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS.\*

BY BERNARD R. GREEN, *Superintendent of Building for Library of Congress.*

REMARKS before librarians on the planning and construction of library buildings need little historical preface and yet few of the younger members of the profession, whose experience has been gathered in the buildings and with the appliances of the last half generation, probably realize the advancement made in this important branch of library economy during the last whole generation.

In the older days libraries were few, small and far apart in everything of common interest. Even their functions were very diverse and each occupied a field largely the creation of the local librarian and environment, whilst he, on a meagre salary, travelling rarely or not at all, often became an inveterate reader if not a recluse. Mutual intercourse being limited, no consensus of opinion existed as to library purpose and management, much less as to the planning of library buildings. Ill qualified therefore to impress the essentials of library economy and administration on the mind of the architect, librarians were usually content to get any building at all that he, uninformed and unappreciative, might happen to design in total disregard of the true purpose. Numberless disappointments and too many total failures were the natural consequence, and so library literature contains more of condemnation than commendation of architects as designers of library buildings. Much of this, however, has been a mistake, for why should even the architect possess so much more knowledge of the true plan for an important new library building than those who are to use it? The latter should present clearly the needs, and these will be quickly comprehended by the competent and studious architect whose business it will then be skillfully to plan and incorporate the indispensable conditions in a harmonious and appropriate architectural design. To accomplish this, some giving and taking here and there, within reasonable limits, will generally be necessary. A minor convenience or pet notion may have to be sacrificed at one point or another and, in general, the maximum of imagined perfection must be discounted a little if a homogeneous and creditable architectural

structure is to be produced. To meet the many utilitarian and structural requirements — not to mention the artistic, which have been too much derided by librarians — involved in planning an important library building, a high order of talent and ingenuity are demanded, for the undertaking is more difficult than has been supposed.

But the conditions and means of library designing have, happily, greatly improved in recent years, although notable examples of the expenditure of more money than wisdom in this direction are found in very modern history.

Librarians are now associated and have a literature of their own, accessible not only to themselves but to the architect and builder. General principles are better understood and agreed to all around.

It is hardly beyond the memory of many of us, when books were comparatively few, magazines, periodicals and newspapers small and scarce, maps and prints rarities hardly known at all in the smaller libraries, while manuscripts were scattered amongst private owners and music was chiefly a private luxury not looked for in a library. Consequently the building was often a simple house in which shelves for only bound books were arranged about a reading room on some cloistered architectural plan, wherein the librarian at his desk appeared to be forever engaged in reading the library through. The aspect of the place was scarcely enticing, and diffident persons, especially the young, passed it by in awe and doubt. The buildings, rarely of attractive exterior, were seldom well lighted or ventilated, while the scholarly mysterious dimness of the reading room became gloomy darkness in the inner shelf recesses where the dust and webs of time gathered with impunity and rested permanently. The shelves were usually of solid wood in close cases, unventilated and especially contrived to hold and hide indefinitely whatever got into them, especially dust, litter, and musty odors. Then the library comprised but little else than bound books and pamphlets which were well accommodated on the ordinary book shelf. A quantity of common shelving and a few tables, chairs and desks completed the necessary furniture. Occasionally a show case or two contained some rare volumes or manuscripts.

\* Read before Joint Library Meeting, Washington, D. C., March 29, 1900.

and a few maps or prints hung on the walls.

Within the years of the youngest of us, all this has changed. Books have increased and multiplied almost beyond comprehension both in number and diversity, requiring much finer classification. Periodical and newspaper literature may yet perhaps swamp the world in print. The earth and the heavens are being traversed and surveyed extensively and the growth and value of maps and charts has already become voluminous. One has simply to visit the Copyright Division in the Library of Congress to find bewildering evidence of even the substantial publications of this country alone. Manuscripts are being collected and extensively studied and collated, requiring accommodations in safe, specially designed cases, while prints and the graphic art of illustration—a legitimate accession to the library—have kept pace with and become an invaluable adjunct of the printed book. Even the public catalog must have large and special accommodations. To provide not only the rooms but the special furniture and fittings for the safe and convenient keeping and the use of this vast and varied mass of new matter, is now a live question and adds greatly to the problem of planning the buildings. In large reference libraries the rapid increase in the bulk of the accessions is not the least of the considerations.

Thus has come the demand for more accommodations and better arranged library buildings, and the subject has been extensively discussed until now, not to mention public halls or corridors, the schedule of the chief spaces required in a complete public library are:

- A stack room,
- A general delivery room,
- A general reading room,
- Several private reading rooms,
- Periodical and newspaper reading rooms in one or separate,
- Open-shelf room or rooms,
- Space for the public catalog,
- Children's reading room,
- Order and accession room or rooms,
- Cataloging room,
- Librarian's room,
- Librarian's reception room,
- Trustee's room,
- Map and chart room,
- Manuscript room,
- Reading room for the blind,
- Exhibition halls,
- Print rooms,

- Music room,
- Lecture or class room,
- Staff room,
- Rooms for typewriter copyists,
- Packing, receiving and shipping room,
- Substation delivery room,
- Photographing attic,
- Printing and binding rooms,
- Telephone closets,
- Cloak room,
- Women's room,
- Lavatories, public and private,
- Lunch room,
- Stock room,
- Storage space in basement,
- Repair shop,
- Rooms for engineer, janitor and scrubwomen,
- Bicycle hall.

The dissimilar conditions surrounding each new and differently located building, together with the various objects of libraries, make the problem of arranging all or any large part of these rooms ever new and difficult.

Obviously I shall not undertake to show how a building should be planned, but certain fundamental principles may, of course, be laid down. Small town libraries may be quite alike, as are the school houses generally, because their object and management are now very similar, and a stock plan for them would be quite practicable. In fact, the manufacturers of library outfit and supplies are so extending their business that we may soon have the opportunity to purchase, per catalog, at a special discount for cash, a complete little library building fully equipped and ready for use. But the great demand of the time for suitable buildings finds a responsive market with materials, machinery and advanced methods of construction undreamed of a few years since. The new Public Library of New York City will include all of the apartments above enumerated and several more besides, with all necessary halls, corridors, intercommunication and machinery. It will occupy, as every such building should, a spacious lot of ground where it will stand complete in itself, entirely detached from other buildings and with unobstructed daylight and air on all sides. Even there the problem of making a convenient arrangement has been difficult enough, but when, as it often happens, the lot is enclosed in a block or on a corner, the case is much worse and extraordinary treatment of the plan must be resorted to. Then more mechanical accessories and

more artificial light and ventilation must be adopted; but the means of doing this acceptably are at hand.

Working libraries have become so comprehensive and indispensable that the planning of their buildings is a new branch of architecture of a high order, and no architect will succeed who neglects to study conscientiously the main principles of library science and convenience. It is his business to embody these in good architecture, and he has already done it well in some instances, but we are still struggling too much with designs that are beautiful at the expense of well arranged, well lighted and ventilated interiors, and cramped spaces which an earnest restudy of the design would overcome.

In very general terms it may be stated that a working library consists fundamentally of a collection of books and a number of readers, the object being to secure the most intimate practicable connection between them and at the same time preserve the books and their classification. While in these days special mechanical devices may render very unusual arrangements practicable, they should be adopted only as a necessity; but it is a comfort to feel that the range of possibility has been so much widened. For instance: while we lay down the rule that the books should be shelved as near as possible to the readers, as a saving of time and labor, it is quite feasible, if absolutely necessary, to secure excellent service if the shelving be located in a very remote part of the building, or even across the street in a separate building. Modern mechanical resources are quite equal to the annihilation of mere distance in any direction or by almost any route. Communication, oral and written, and transportation of the books or even the readers themselves, or of library matter of any kind in almost no time, are practical mechanical possibilities at the present time. The problem needs but to be distinctly stated to be met by an affirmative from the engineer.

Thus it further appears that, by intelligent, thorough consultation with the architect and engineer, a library may be conveniently arranged and equipped and beautifully built on very novel and peculiar lines when unusual conditions are presented. The very magnitude of the Library of Congress was a condition of very large spaces and long distances, although contained in a single building on an isolated site. The diameter of the main reading-room

and the sizes and heights of the book-stacks suggested mechanical aids, and they were devised. The chief of these was a continuous and constantly running automatic book carrier. Another, operating on a different principle with an endless cable, runs underground from beneath the floor of the delivery desk to the Capitol, a quarter of a mile away. These have been in constant and satisfactory use for two and a half years. Pneumatic tubes for readers' cards and written messages parallel these carriers and an electric telephone communicates with the Capitol. Electric signals are also a part of the apparatus, and convenient elevators for passengers and freight are provided in the book-stacks. Altogether the service at these long distances is perhaps quite as quick as could be desired. A book from the shelf is delivered to the reader within four minutes after handing in his card at the delivery desk, and to the Capitol within twelve minutes after sending over the call either by pneumatic tube or telephone. This is doing well for machinery that was necessarily absolutely original and novel at the time it was devised. When the demand shall be larger the machinery for such library service will be improved and diversified to meet it.

The cost of machinery is, however, a consideration both in construction and operation, and it occupies space. As already said, therefore, it is to be regarded as a resource available for large and well-endowed libraries and not always a necessary adjunct to those of moderate dimensions and means.

It is generally agreed that, above all things, the bound books, which comprise the bulk of the collection, should be shelved as compactly as possible, and that the mass of the readers, whom it is impracticable to admit to the shelves, should have reading accommodations as near thereto as possible, so as to minimize the labor and time of serving them with the books. This has been done in several different ways, depending partly on the size and character of the library; but the principal plans are, in general, first, to place the reading-room within the mass of books on a so-called central plan with the shelving surrounding or radiating from it, as in the British Museum and the Library of Congress; second, to place the books at one side adjoining as nearly as possible the reading-room (a very common method); and third, placing the reading-room on top of the stack. The first two ordinarily admit of extension of the

stack, and the latter will do so if a side is capable of extension laterally.

The celebrated librarian, Justin Winsor, who was a prolific thinker on the mechanical lines of library economics, used as an illustration of his conception of a convenient and economical library, the old Providence Railroad depot, later known as the Park square station in Boston. Like most modern terminal stations this one consisted of a so-called head house and train-shed. The former was of several stories with a great passenger hall and the usual waiting rooms, etc., while the train shed was a simple great lofty barn extending out over the tracks and capable of indefinite further extension. Mr. Winsor's idea was that, if the train shed were filled with a book-stack, a delivery counter placed at the junction with the head house, and the readers seated at tables in the great passenger hall, very few other conveniences would have to be added to make a complete working library of millions of volumes. To facilitate the conveyance of books between the shelving and reading-room, a wide, endless band of canvas, whereon the books would ride, could be made to run at an inclination from the delivery counter.

It has been assumed that all the books should be shelved in one collection and the readers accommodated in one large room. This is conceded to be most economical, and nearly all libraries are now planned on this line. Quite the opposite scheme was energetically advocated some years since by no less prominent a librarian than the late Dr. Poole. Bitter, but just, complaint had been made of the evils of high shelving, requiring steps or even ladders, and of all arrangements of shelving in tiers or stories, especially those of more than two or three tiers. The fatiguing and time-consuming labor of fetching and returning books, excessive heat in the upper parts from the roof and artificial sources, desiccating and shrivelling bindings and paper, and the carrying upward of dust amongst the books, peculiar to the older high shelving systems, were ever present annoyances to the librarian who had to deal with them. And so Dr. Poole and a few followers, anticipating no possibility of overcoming the faults of the stack system without abolishing it altogether, strenuously opposed everything like it. He believed that the shelving should be distributed amongst many separate and distinct rooms, each a little library in itself devoted to one class of literature, arranged

on low shelves within reach from the floor at the sides of the room in which the readers should be provided with tables and chairs. Thus there would be at least as many rooms as classes into which the library might be divided. High and storied shelving was also considered dangerous from the possibility of fire running upward.

But such a plan as Dr. Poole's would be expensive in construction, maintenance and administration. The Newberry Library in Chicago, of which he was librarian, was, however, built just before his death on a somewhat similar plan. The strength of his opposition to stacks was shown in his criticism of the plan of the new Library of Congress when under consideration in 1882. He said, "the arrangement for storing the books is the worst that could be devised. The alcoves are carried five stories high, one story higher than in the present Congress Library. The books are made inaccessible, and the bindings in the galleries will perish from heat." In the building as constructed, however, the stacks are nine tiers high instead of five, while the conditions as to heat, ventilation, and accessibility have been easily made quite unobjectionable, and another time could be even further improved. The heat is never excessive except in summer, when it pervades everything in this latitude except the refrigerator, but it is perfectly counteracted by good ventilation and general cleanliness, and the books receive no harm whatever from it.

Modern construction and mechanical improvements have not only overcome all the old evils of high shelving and introduced no new ones, but have increased greatly the value of the stack system in several ways. There is now no necessity for the heat, dust, darkness, distance or fire danger of the older shelving. They are overcome largely by making all openings in the outer walls air-tight, closing doors to other apartments by automatic springs, and circulating the air mechanically.

A stack may now be built to any height, of any dimensions and in any place, above ground or even below, with perfect security of the books and convenience of access. It may even be located in the center of the building, and rise therefrom in a tower. We may imagine a location given for a library building where it is essential that the stack should be safely separated from the adjoining property and danger of fire therefrom; also that the ground area for the building is too limited to accommo-



date a large stack capable of future extension. In such a case the reading, delivery and catalog rooms could partially or quite surround the stack, which could be a tower, starting, if need be, in the cellar, and extending upward indefinitely with windows in two opposite sides only. Future growth could be met by further extension of the tower stack upward, and the higher it would go the more light and air it would get. Elevators and book-carrying machinery would render quick service.

This somewhat extreme example illustrates the flexibility and range of the stack method of storing books.

Another plan already adopted for so important a library as the new Public Library of New York City, is to place the reading room on top of the stack in the third story of the building. Future extension is provided for laterally, including the reading room, while the books are simply drawn directly up through the floor from the mine of human knowledge beneath and sent down again to the shelves.

Thus we see many ways in which the readers and the books may be brought into close and convenient relationship without actually admitting the readers amongst the shelves. Until recently librarians almost unanimously refused any general admission of readers to the shelves in public libraries, but now broader views and the multiplication of books have brought about a rule to provide a certain amount of so-called open shelving, which will be much extended in the future. If originally planned for, it is generally feasible to arrange the stack for any amount of open-shelf facility that may be desired. A much larger and broader use of the stack, than has ever yet been attempted, is entirely practicable.

The stacks in the Library of Congress were designed ten years ago with considerable reference to the convenience of readers who might be admitted to them when the moral conditions could be managed by the librarian. Convenient as they already are, some improvements could undoubtedly be made in them—and this is true of all designs of stacks to the present time—but they were originally designed almost without precedent and with but little suggestion to be had from librarians at that time. Since then the increased demand for stack shelving and the competition of manufacturers have produced one or two other stacks in which many of the good features have been adopted from that of the Library of Congress.

Is it sometimes asked if the high stack in open

construction be not liable to ravage by fire, and whether good day lighting is practicable. As to fire, bound books are but poor fuel when properly shelved. Fire cannot be kindled amongst them by ordinary means, and even when started can travel but very slowly, even upward. This is well attested by the fact that fires have almost never been known to originate amongst shelved books, even in wooden shelving and cases which are more combustible than the books themselves. Libraries have, of course, been destroyed by fire, but almost invariably from outside sources. With fire-proof shelving in a fire-proof building and reasonable precautions to keep the books in close order on the shelves and prohibit the stuffing of loose paper, etc., amongst them or anywhere else in the shelving, the fire risk will be next to nothing.

Furthermore, it is entirely practicable in very lofty stacks to insert continuous floors at intervals of a few tiers, not to mention other safeguards of which wire gauze is one, should any seem to be really advisable.

As to lighting, it is not too much to predict that the stack of the future large public library will depend almost wholly on electricity. No matter how much daylight may be provided for in the design and location of the stack, the sun shines but two-thirds the time that the library is in actual use, and that in clear weather only. Artificial lighting must be extensively depended on at best, and it is but a step directly in the line of economy to depend on it altogether. With the electric light perfect uniformity of illumination is to be had at all times, day and night, unaffected by the thunder-cloud shadow or the dark, rainy day. With suitable ventilation there is no reason at the present time why the magazine of books may not be satisfactorily constructed and operated in total disregard of the old *sine qua non* of ample daylight.

But while modern stack shelving in one form or other is suited to almost every variety of library collection, other considerations favor the adoption of so much of Dr. Poole's idea as to place the maps, periodicals, music, manuscripts and prints in separate rooms, provided with specially contrived cases and conveniences for their handling and examination, all, however, to be in reasonable proximity and connection with the main reading room. Such an arrangement with special furniture has been made on a commensurate plan in the Library of Congress.

When conditions permit, the general delivery



room should be on the ground floor, with the main entrance or lobby opening directly into it. The stack should stand as closely as possible behind the delivery counter, the general reading rooms should be on the same floor near by, the catalog and catalogers close at hand and all under the eye of the librarian or assistant in charge. This is readily accomplished by adopting ample floor space and using glass partitions, if the lot be spacious enough for an isolated building. Thus the librarian's office and some of the more important working rooms may be brought well together and the cost of administration minimized. On a second floor, special reading and study rooms and a lecture hall can be located, while the basement, if but partially below ground level, will accommodate everything relating to the care, supply, repair and warming and ventilating apparatus of the building. Even an excellent children's reading room may be had there, closely related to the delivery room and easily reached from the street without disturbance of the older readers above. An ultimate arrangement of this kind is contemplated for the new Public Library in this city. The general plan just outlined is that of this building.

An ordinary public library building need not, therefore, exceed two or two-and-a-half stories, thereby securing direct service, and avoiding elevators, not to say too many stairs.

The planning of a new library building should begin as nearly as possible with these principles, and in the librarian's office—not the architect's. A schedule of the most important rooms and passage-ways should first be tentatively decided on some diagrams sketched to arrange them in plan. Careful consideration should be given to the purpose of the building, and ideas of what is needed formulated as definitely as possible. Then a good architect may be profitably consulted. If it be practicable to engage him at once outright this would be the better course, but if a competition of architects must be had the services of the preliminary consulting architect will be confined to questions of limit of cost, general possible arrangement of the building, and a program for the guidance of the subsequent competing architects, so that they may work on a uniform basis and be fairly adjudged. If the competition be not carefully defined, and assurance of intelligent and unprejudiced final judgment thereof given at the outset, desirable architects will not take the trouble to enter the competition, whatever may be the reward offered.

The very competent and desirable architect is not likely to be he who is aggressively seeking the commission and asking an opportunity to compete for it.

The compensation of architects is essentially uniform, and so it costs no more to employ the best than the poorest, while the value received from the former is likely to go far beyond the amount of his fee.

If the site of the building be not dry the underground parts should be thoroughly damp-proofed to ensure not only a dry cellar or basement, but prevent soakage of walls and the results of damp air in the building. Extraordinary care should be taken in the design of the roof to ensure reasonable immunity from leaks and the insidious action of ice and snow. The most beautiful designs of buildings often involve the most difficult and exasperating roof problems. Gutters behind parapets and balustrades and the angles of towers, skylights and chimneys are continually calling for the roof tinker, being too often left by the architect to the mercy of that workman's ingenuity or carelessness, as the case may be.

All parts of the building should be essentially fireproof, which does not include all wooden furniture and trimmings, but especial care should be given to the danger of fire from neighboring buildings, and to the location and distribution of ventilating ducts to guard against communication of fire through them to any part of the building.

The entire system of ventilation should also be so planned and operated as to exclude dust otherwise likely to be brought in by it in great quantities, especially if the building be in a dusty or smoky neighborhood.

The lighting of a library by day and by night is of the utmost importance, but too much disregarded. Herein the design must be so managed that ample, even excessive, light shall be admitted to all rooms where books are handled and read. For the sake of the exterior architecture, windows are too often small, misplaced, or omitted altogether. This is wrong. A library with inadequate windows is to that extent a closed building. Books are absolutely worthless in the dark, and less so only in proportion to the amount of light furnished in which to read them. The architect who cannot or will not allow his design to be controlled by the principle of ample daylight and air throughout all important parts of the building should stand aside.

Daylight should be admitted generally

through the walls near the ceilings in as much of a clere-story fashion as possible, and at least well above the floor and the eyes of readers. Light falling at a high angle and all around the room, if possible, is the best. Skylights are better than low windows, but the glass is never clean, and the sun strikes in and badly heats the room in summer, unless very lofty, while the arrangement is leaky and always troublesome.

The walls and ceilings of reading rooms should be broken up with shelving, pilasters, deep panels, etc., or have softened surfaces or be otherwise acoustically deadened to prevent the travel of sound. Such rooms should be treated in this particular as having the opposite purpose of auditoriums. The floors are best if of solid hard material like stone. Tiling will answer if heavy and solidly bedded so as not to sound thin or hollow, but the economical material that is entirely effectual is a terrazzo or fine marble and cement concrete, laid thick in suitably sized panels to obviate cracking, and polished. Such a floor is more quiet than wood or ordinary tiles under footfalls—because solid and inert—and is easily kept clean and san-

itary. Nothing in the use of a library reading room can harm it, and no covering is necessary except small, thin rugs under the feet of some persons, and cheap carpet or rubber runners laid in the aisles where most walking occurs.

Finally, having built and equipped the new library and opened it for business, a firm and tactful administration will be needed to adapt the notional and uneasy employes and visitors to the conditions. No supply of light and air, refinement of warming and ventilation, mechanical equipment or arrangement of details in a building can ever be devised that will satisfy everybody, especially if allowed too much freedom of criticism and choice. But library buildings will in the future be better designed and better built than ever before, and there can be no excuse, even now, for building inadequately. More attention will be given to the beauty of design which the capable architect can always accomplish, even with moderate means, and make the building express its purpose so well and so artistically, that it may never be mistaken in any community for anything else than a library building.

#### SUMMER VACATION CARDS.\*

BY SAM WALTER FOSS, *Librarian, Somerville (Mass.) Public Library.*

DURING the summer months of the present year the Somerville Library has been giving out "special vacation cards" to all its patrons who applied for them. They were allowed to take out ten books each on these cards and were permitted to retain them for the period of one month. Whatever the number of books taken out, only one half the number could be fiction.

Under this arrangement 208 cards were taken out during the summer vacation months, and a total of 1143 volumes were issued on these cards, 578 of which were fiction and 565 were other works. This was regarded as a very fair beginning of an innovation, which we hope will develop into greater things.

This plan of issuing vacation cards was inaugurated by us as a matter of simple justice to the community. We reasoned that readers are no less readers, citizens are no less citizens, and tax payers are no less tax payers because they are temporarily absent from town during the dog days; and as readers, citizens, and

tax payers they should have the use of the books they have already paid for when they are away on their summer vacation and have plenty of leisure to read them. It seemed to us wrong to deprive them of books just at the time when they needed them most.

This scheme was advocated for a long time and met with innumerable objections, just as all new schemes always do. Some of these objections may suggest themselves to you at this time, and so it may be an opportune occasion for considering them. The objections in question never seemed to me profoundly serious ones, and consequently I hope you will pardon me if I do not treat them too seriously.

In the first place—it was asserted that it would be unsafe to let the books go away for so long a period of time, for hundreds, possibly thousands, of miles; it was urged that many of them would be lost and never be returned. This was a hard objection to overcome in advance, but now that the experiment has been tried and not a book has been lost, and every book returned in good condition, the logic of events is on our side.

\*Read at Massachusetts Library Meeting, Adams, Mass., Oct. 5, 1900.

It was also urged—and this argument was a fierce and formidable one—that the books that were taken away could not be used at home. There is really no answer to this argument though I tried hard to find one, and finally I had to admit that the books that were taken away could not be used at home. This is a universal argument that is always urged against the extension of all library privileges. You mustn't give books to this class of people because some other class of people will be sure to want the same books at the same time. It is a formidable argument and I am sorry that I can't answer it, for if it were applied to its utmost possibility it would stop the business of every public library in the world.

You mustn't give a book to Tom because Dick may want it, and then when Dick applies for it you mustn't give it to him because Harry may want it, and so on down through the line. It is an unanswerable argument, and I have grown so wise that I never try to answer it any more. And so when Tom applies for the book I give it to him, and then when Dick applies for the same book I buy him one like it, and if others also want it at the same time, I conclude that there is a great demand for that special kind of literature and I endeavor to make the supply equal the demand.

A library should never hold a book on its shelves on suspicion that somebody, sometime, may want it. Give it to the man who wants it now. The plum tree yields its plums to the boy who climbs it first—and the public needs to learn that the public library is a plum tree that wants to be shaken early; but if there are not plums enough to go around, let the plum tree put forth more branches.

It was also objected that this plan would give undue privileges to the rich, taking, as it were, good literature out of the hands of the poor and needy, and giving it to the millionaires. This kind of an argument is dangerous and would be sure to defeat any librarian who adopted this scheme, should he ever run for Congress. Let us look into it a bit.

The maximum circulation, in round numbers of our library in the month of April of the present year was 29,000, our minimum circulation, also in round numbers, in the month of July, was 12,000. So in spite of the 1200 books taken out on vacation cards by the Midases and millionaires of the city, the poor man had 17,000 more books to select from while the millionaires were away in July than he had in April, when all the millionaires were at home.

The plain truth of the matter is that nobody was seriously inconvenienced by our vacation card system, and upwards of 200 people were very much benefited and gratified by it. We shall adopt the plan permanently, and hope that eventually it will be so generally utilized by our citizens that our summer circulation will approximate our winter circulation. It has long been the aim of the Public Library to allow its patrons to have books *when* they want them. It should also let them have them *where* they want them.

#### REVISION OF THE DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION.

At the close of its first quarter century in print, the Decimal Classification will be issued in a revised and greatly enlarged edition. Many ampler tables and notes will be added and a few material changes which 25 years of use or advance in knowledge show to be necessary will be made. But, as a constantly shifting classification is impracticable for library use, all changes that clearly seem to be the best in the light of obtainable criticism will be embodied in the seventh edition, after which it is intended to make no farther radical changes for perhaps another score of years. While private schemes for lectures or treatises may be changed with each season or edition to conform to the latest theories; for libraries the cost would be prohibitive of renumbering a whole subject every time a new discovery showed a possible improvement in the scheme, while the necessity of classifying not only new books written with new light, but also old books, all of which it is a library's function to keep, demands of a library classification a place for obsolete as well as current topics. The Decimal Classification has now become so much the common language of libraries and bibliographies in all countries that it is clearly undesirable either to make frequent changes or to ignore growth. Apparently a revision about every quarter century would be the golden mean between the costly and impracticable changes if an effort were made to keep up to date, and the opposite extreme which would in time make any scheme seem medieval. To complete the new edition before the end of 1901 work must be begun without delay, and early attention is asked to the points below:

**1 ADDITIONS.** The classification has already passed through six editions and expanded from 42 to 520 pages in response to demands of specialists and libraries for minuter subdivisions of subjects on which there was much literature dealing with limited phases. Many more similar expansions have been called for and many proposed tables contributed. The seventh or 20th century edition, will contain besides many minor editions extended subdivisions under:

- 268 Sunday schools
- 339 Consumption of wealth
- 340 Law

551.5 Meteorology  
613.7 Physical training  
620 Engineering  
630 Agriculture  
640 Domestic science  
770 Photography

and other subjects for which we receive strong demand and adequate co-operation. The main index and supplement will be consolidated, with all additions found desirable, into a single alphabet.

2 CHANGES. The subjects to which the advantages to be gained from change seem to overbalance the great disadvantages to libraries of altering class numbers are as follows:

340 (Law) This has never been adequately developed. A detailed scheme in French has been worked out by the International Institute of Bibliography, but it has been only about half translated, as lack of a French-English law dictionary renders the task extremely difficult. We should like addresses of any persons familiar with French law terminology.

370 (Education) This is a subject in which most libraries have comparatively few books, so that little inconvenience will be felt from the needed revision.

620 (Engineering) The remarkable progress of electric engineering and the demand for this classification by engineering libraries and offices necessitate not only material expansion, but also some few changes.

537 (Electricity) and 538 (Magnetism) are likely to be modified.

339, now standing for Pauperism, will be enlarged to Consumption in contradistinction to 338 (Production) and Pauperism will be made 339.9, involving only the slight change of adding a single figure.

3 ADAPTATIONS. The adoption of the Decimal Classification by the International Institute of Bibliography for its minutely classified bibliographies of book and magazine literature, after exhaustive comparison of all important systems of library classification, makes it necessary to provide for much closer classification than would be feasible or desirable for an arrangement of books on the shelves. It was important for the Institute of Bibliography to have a classification that would fit any language, and the decimal system being a classification of ideas, independent of the language in which they were expressed, and employing as its notation the universal language of arabic numerals, was the one found to meet most fully these requirements. So far as practicable the many elaborate expansions and ingenious adaptations already worked out and used by the International Institute will be adopted in the new edition.

4 NOTES. There will be vastly more notes than in previous editions, explaining distinctions between allied class numbers and giving brief historical, statistical and other facts to guide the classifier and save much time in consulting fuller reference books. This feature will add more than any other to the practical value of the new edition, and it is here that co-operation can do most to increase the general

usefulness of the book. We earnestly request every user of the system to send any notes he has made or to suggest those of which he has felt the need. All these suggestions will be carefully digested and the results made promptly available in print for all who co-operate.

5 CO-OPERATION. Every user of the Decimal Classification is requested to contribute to the completeness and usefulness of the new edition by sending:

1 A copy of any new subdivisions that he may have worked out or that he would find useful or think desirable; also a list of subjects that should be farther subdivided.

2 A list of errors found in tables or index.

3 Criticisms of any kind on any part of the system.

4 Any notes that he thinks would add to the clearness of any head or that would be otherwise helpful.

5 Addresses of persons likely to be interested enough to give intelligent criticism or suggestions either on the work as a whole or on certain parts.

USE PENDING NEW EDITION. Many will hesitate to assign to books numbers which may be altered within two years. To obviate as much as possible this difficulty we will send an early list of numbers to be changed to all who report to us that they are arranging any material by this classification. Every user is urged to send without delay a complete list of the numbers which he thinks should be changed in meaning because the practical advantages would more than offset the difficulties of the change; also a list of numbers, in which changes might be desirable, but which in his opinion might better remain as they are. The chief feature of the new edition will be additions to tables and index, which will not cause any change or confusion whatever. This expression of opinion is therefore confined to questions of actual variations from the present form.

Returns will be carefully studied and tabulated, and as soon as possible each user will receive the final decision telling which numbers will surely or are likely to be changed. All others can then be used without danger of change. Books on subjects liable to change can be numbered in pencil till the final decision is made and transmitted ahead of the full edition to those who request it. In this way 95% of the numbers can be safely used, and the revision of the other 5% will be pushed through, and advance sheets distributed as early as possible.

With the cordial co-operation of the thousands of users it will be possible to make this revised edition much more useful, and on its completion many accessories heretofore suggested can be added as the great and still growing number of users makes it commercially practicable to publish and manufacture them. Suggestions as to any desirable accessories are specially asked. Please address all communications (marked "D. C." on the left of the envelope) to Melvil Dewey, Director New York State Library, Albany, N. Y., U. S. A.

MELVIL DEWEY.



## THE LIBRARY OF THE MIND.

Richard Rogers Bowker, in "The Arts of Life."

As, in the words of Agassiz and Goode, a great museum is a collection of labels illustrated by specimens, so a well-educated intelligence is a collection of mental relations illustrated by individual facts. Thus, though knowledge increase, mastery of them is easier, because the key of the treasure-house is one key, not many keys. Classification is the labor-saving tool of the mind. Thus knowledge of facts becomes disciplined into wisdom, good sense. And the pupil of to-day learns more, in less time, with half the labor, than the child of the generation addressed by Herbert Spencer's book on "Education."

In the memory-chambers of the brain, the senses in fact store impressions, one by one, until these senso-graphs rival the collections of a great library, gallery and museum. Each collection starts with a few things. As books begin to come into a library, they may be put upon the shelves as they happen to come. But presently, as more come, there must be arrangement—the librarian can no longer put his hand upon each book separately. If he has had no library education he may put together all the books whose titles begin with "A," "An," or "The." Or, he may try a more sensible alphabetizing by titles, without these meaningless tags. Or, he may arrange his books according to the names of authors. But, if he is to have a real working-library—one where people come not to "get a book" but to get knowledge—he finds he must have a classification by subjects, either directly on his shelves, or indirectly in a subject-catalog. Each subject becomes at last a special library. Soon the librarian finds that some books are out of date and seldom called for. These he puts on less accessible shelves, and brings to the front the "live" books, to be of easy access to the seeker. Last year's newspaper, the ephemeral book, is stowed away out of sight and "out of mind." Collection becomes but a means for selection. At last the great library, recognizing that it can never be complete, supplements itself by knowledge of other libraries, through catalogs, bibliographies, indexes—and its final triumph, in the "evaluation" of books, is to produce at once the best book of its subject, or to tell where it can be had.

So, in a well-ordered mind, the senses store data, arranged by the method of association in a subject-classification, and these can be called for at will, combined and applied to practical use. The brain is closely analogous to a photographer's store-room, connected with a telephone "central." We know almost nothing of the physical nature of the brain senso-graphs, nor do we know the limits of brain capacity to receive and store such impressions. The phrenologists assign specific parts of the brain as the seat of specific functions, and physiologists locate the nerve-centers of the several senses; but of the real records in brain-cells we are and may always be ignorant. But we know that observation and memory differ with in-

dividuals, with ages, with specialization, above all with the training that educes habit. One sees and memorizes much; another little. The child-mind is of clear plates, sensitized by heredity for this or that kind of impression; the mature mind takes and gives, washes out, re-sensitizes; the aged mind seems sometimes to lose control, and faded plates, long since forgotten in the back store-rooms, come out unbidden. One person observes and remembers faces; another names; some both. There is a natural selection: we remember only for a day or a week what we had for breakfast or dinner, but for years a face, a voice, an odor, a kindling thought, a key-fact. The memory becomes trained to forget some things, to remember others. Education should exercise this perspective in the cultivation of habit. The eye, the ear, the inward sense, need to be trained to note, to consider, to record, worthily. There should be intentional differentiation between observing and remembering. The modern newspaper makes the mistake of attempting record of all the pettinesses of a day—an impossible and worthless task. The modern education must see and shun this serious error. Selection, not collection, should be its aim.

## THE LIBRARY OF ANCIENT NIPPUR

THE recent remarkable results of the excavations in the mounds of ancient Nippur in Asia Minor, carried on by Professor H. V. Hilprecht of the University of Pennsylvania, have awakened wide general interest. For 11 years Professor Hilprecht has carried on his archaeological researches, but his last year's labors have been more fruitful than those of the previous 10 years. They have been crowned by the discovery of the library of the ancient temple of Nippur, which is regarded as probably the most important event in the history of archaeological research. Dr. Hilprecht has just returned to the United States after prolonged absence in the Orient, and the main facts of his discovery are given in an interview in the *New York Tribune* of Nov. 2.

"The chief point to be remarked," Professor Hilprecht is quoted as saying, "is the fact that we have found the first Babylonian temple library that has ever been discovered. Hitherto we have possessed nothing more than the knowledge of the probable contents of such a library from copies found in the royal library of Ashurbanapal, in Nineveh, which was discovered 60 years ago. This royal library, however, was a compilation of documents from all over Babylonia, so far as was at that time known."

"In the library which we unearthed this year at Nippur we get for the first time an insight into the arrangement of the libraries of that early day, and the arrangement of the rooms, etc., and, what is of major importance, a knowledge of the literature of the period. Of special importance is the fact that we have not only discovered a Babylonian temple library, but that it proves to be the most influential and important, as well as the oldest, in the whole



country. No document discovered is younger than 2200 B.C.—that is, about the period when the first blossom of the Nippurian civilization was cut off by an invasion of the Elamites, who descended on Nippur, sacked the city and carried away many of its treasures. After that event Babylon superseded Nippur as the chief city or metropolis of Northern Babylonia.

"So far, only one wing of the library has been excavated. Nearly 18,000 documents have been rescued from the ruins this year. The size of these inscribed clay tablets varies from 1 by 2 inches to 1 by 1½ feet. Unfortunately for the decipherer they were made of unbaked clay, and therefore suffered considerably by the collapse of the building and by the humidity of the ground. But we have all the fragments.

"The library of the temple at Nippur was lost to human knowledge about the time that Abraham went out of Ur into Palestine, and it gives us a clear historical setting for that important event. Many other customs and religious notions which existed among the Hebrews will find here their just interpretation. We have known all along too little of this period. Now we will be able to tell what is purely Babylonian and what is purely Hebrew.

"The records from the library at Nippur are now on the way from Bassora to Constantinople, where they will arrive in the course of six months. The conditions at Constantinople make it impossible for me to speak as to the time when they may be looked for in this country."

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL FOR WOMEN AT BERLIN.

*From Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, October.*

IN February last Prof. Hottinger's library school for women librarians was opened. It opened with one student and there are now five, but for the course which opened towards the end of October several new names have been sent in. The students are of widely differing ages. They are instructed theoretically and practically in the encyclopedias and methods of science, library science, history of printing, history of folk-lore, history of typesetting, printing, binding, knowledge of paper, copyright law, etc. The library in which they study contains 30,000 volumes and is specially devoted to books written by and about women. The card catalog has already recorded several thousand of these books. The classification embraces 360 headings. For these books and for the library school a new building is to be erected in one of the pretty southern suburbs of Berlin, called Südende. It is to have a capacity of 200,000 volumes. The institution has also undertaken to catalog and classify periodical literature and to print weekly instalments of such catalogs, to be furnished to subscribers in alphabetical order up to 1000 copies a week.

#### WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE magnificent building of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, at Madison, was formally dedicated on Oct. 19, in a manner worthy of its rank as the finest historical society building in America. The dedicatory exercises were held in the general reading-room of the building, which seats 1000 persons, and included addresses by Charles Francis Adams, Dr. J. K. Hosmer, Dr. A. C. McLaughlin, Governor Scofield, John Johnston, president of the faculty; Dr. J. D. Butler, Charles Kendall Adams, Senator J. H. Stout, and R. G. Thwaites, after which the beautiful building was fully inspected by the visitors. In the evening the special dedicatory address was delivered before a large audience by Charles Francis Adams.

The Library of the Wisconsin State Historical Society was described by R. G. Thwaites in the *Wisconsin Supplement* to the LIBRARY JOURNAL, April, 1896 (21:175-6), which contained also a frontispiece illustration of the new building. The building houses the state university library as well as the library and museum of the State Historical Society, and has been in process of construction for about four years. It has cost, exclusive of the site, almost \$600,000, and is exceeded in size and cost only by such buildings as those of the Library of Congress, Boston Public Library, Chicago Public Library, Columbia University Library, and perhaps a few others.

The building stands on a lower campus of the university, fronting the city, looking over towards the state house, whose dome rises a mile distant, and having the sloping hillside and the university buildings as a background. It is built of buff Bedford sandstone with Ionic columns, and its façade, with its broad sweep of stone steps, stately pillars, and carved cornices, is remarkable for dignity and beauty.

In the basement is the usual provision for storage, unpacking, etc., on an ample scale, with staff and public bicycle rooms; and a newspaper room in which about 18,000 volumes of the society's great collection of newspaper files, covering the 19th century, are shelved, this room connecting by a special stairway with the departmental collection on the first floor of newspaper files for the 17th and 18th centuries. The first floor is devoted to the departmental collections of public documents, maps, manuscripts, and the older newspaper files, and to special purposes. Six seminar rooms are assigned for the use of the state university colleges of history and economics, and the Wisconsin Free Library Commission has handsome quarters.

The most beautiful and imposing feature of the building is the great general reading room, extending along the east side of the second floor. It is 48 x 118 feet in dimension, its lofty ceiling rising through to the third story, and it is overlooked by a visitors' gallery on the third floor. The lighting, from the roof and the east loggia, is remarkably restful and ef-

fective, and every detail of equipment is perfect of its kind. On this floor also are the administrative offices, those of the Historical Society being at the south end, and those of the university library at the north; and the admirably arranged catalog department. The third floor is given up to six university seminar rooms, each with its special selected library, the genealogy and fine art collection, a large lecture room for association meetings, the quarters of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, and other special purposes. On the fourth floor are the fine museum and portrait gallery of the State Historical Society, and a fully equipped dark room for the use of students desiring to reproduce designs or illustrations. Toilet and cloak rooms, staff rooms, etc., are abundantly provided; and in general plan and detail of equipment the building seems fitted to meet every demand likely to be made upon it for years to come.

The present book capacity is about 360,000 v. The completion of the second wing, which is planned for, will increase this to 550,000 volumes, and a final extension connecting the two wings makes the ultimate possible capacity of the building about 1,200,000 volumes.

The functions of the Wisconsin State Historical Society are practically three-fold. In addition to its own collections, it is really the state library, all the books of the state library, excepting the law library, which is maintained as a separate institution, having been placed in its charge in 1875, as trustee of the state. It is also a working library for the state university, whose books it also shelves and whose students and professors constitute possibly 90 per cent. of the users of the library. The shelves now contain about 212,000 volumes, including many special collections of great value. Among the latter are the Draper collection of manuscripts relating to Western history, the collection of Western maps and atlases, the well-known collection of colonial and other early newspapers, in which it is richer than any other library in the country, and the fine genealogical library.

#### ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE provisional committee appointed at the A. L. A. conference in Montreal to further the organization of a Canadian library association met in Toronto, Oct. 19. After careful discussion it was deemed advisable to proceed with organization on a provincial basis, with the ultimate aim of a Dominion organization at the earliest possible date. It was decided to hold a conference for the Province of Ontario in Toronto at Easter week. A constitution was drafted, a program discussed, and the following provisional officers were elected:

President: Ja. Bain, jr., Toronto Public Library; 1st vice-president, H. H. Langton, University of Toronto; 2d vice-president, R. J. Blackwell, London Public Library; secretary, E. A. Hardy, Lindsay Public Library; treasurer, Dr. A. B. MacCallum, Canadian Institute, Toronto; councillors, W. Tytler, Guelph Public Library; R. T. Lancefield, Hamilton Public

Library; E. A. Geiger, Brockville Public Library; A. H. Gibbard, Whitby Public Library; A. Pardoe, Legislative Library, Toronto.

#### LIBRARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR GREATER NEW YORK.

THE appropriations for library purposes in New York City for 1901, made by the city Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Nov. 1, show an increase of nearly \$75,000 over the sum granted for the year 1900. The total amount allowed was \$299,663.30, as against \$214,779.30 for the previous year. The following table shows the appropriations in detail, as compared with the record for 1900.

	1901.	1900.
N. Y. F. C. L.....	\$81,850	\$61,500
Aguilar F. L. Soc.....	32,350	28,250
Webster F. L.....	5,300	4,550
Cathedral F. C. L.....	13,150	9,500
University Settlement F. L.....	5,750	4,150
Washington Heights F. L.....	4,500	4,450
Maimonides F. L.....	9,500	8,000
St. Agnes F. L.....	7,750	6,750
Y. W. C. A. L.....	5,300	5,000
Harlem L.....	7,750	7,200
Gen. Soc. Mech. & Trades-		
men's L.....	7,000	9,000
Tenement House Chapter L.....	1,000	1,135
Union for Christian Work.....		11,250
Brooklyn P. L.*.....	100,000	40,000
New Utrecht F. L.....		1,270
Fort Hamilton F. L.....		1,270
Bay Ridge F. L.....		1,980
N. Y. F. C. L. for the Blind.....	455.80	284.30
Queens Borough (L. I. City)		
P. L.t.....	15,000	5,000
Flushing (L. I.) F. L.....		1,630
Young Men's Beney. Ass'n L.....	2,060	800
Richmond Hill (L. I.) L.....		590
Hollis L.....		240
Tottenville (S. I.) L.....	727	180
	\$299,663.30	\$214,779.30

An important indication of the tendency toward the consolidation of New York library activities is found in the large appropriations granted the Brooklyn Public Library and the Queens Borough Public Library, with the definite provision for "maintenance of established libraries when acquired as branches;" and the omission from this year's list of the smaller libraries of Brooklyn (New Utrecht, Fort Hamilton, Bay Ridge, etc.), and the vicinity of Long Island City (Flushing, Richmond, Hollis), for which individual appropriations have heretofore been granted. The inevitable result must be the merging of the smaller institutions into the larger, and the development of one general library system for the borough of Brooklyn and another for the borough of Queens.

No provision is made this year for a general consolidation, under the New York Public Library, of the libraries of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, as recommended in

\* Of this sum \$80,000 is for general purposes of the library, and \$20,000 is specifically for "the maintenance of established free circulating libraries, when acquired as branches."

† Formerly Long Island City P. L. Of this sum \$12,500 is for general purposes, and \$2500 specifically for "the maintenance of established free circulating libraries, when acquired as branches."

the report prepared by Dr. Billings, and previously noted in these columns.\* It was decided by the Board of Estimate that such consolidation ought not to be forced, and that more time was necessary to its development. It is stated that a commission, of which the mayor, Controller Coler, and Dr. Billings will be members, will be appointed by the mayor to investigate and report further on a plan for library consolidation next year.

### Library Association of the United Kingdom.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1900.

THE 23d annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom was held at Bristol, Sept. 25-28. There was a large attendance of delegates and residents, and the social features of the meeting were especially noteworthy. Sessions were held in the University College, Bristol. The meeting opened on Tuesday, Sept. 25, with the usual address of welcome from Alderman F. F. Fox, chairman of the local committee, a vote of thanks to the retiring president, Alderman J. H. Southern, and the installation of the new president, Sir Edward Fry.

Sir Edward Fry's presidential address was a strong and scholarly production, dealing mainly with the function of the library in collection, selection, and distribution. He spoke of the beginnings of libraries, and of the necessity of making the library a receptacle of books—a repository of literature for future generations. The question of censorship in circulation of books was also considered, and, in conclusion, the president said that so far as librarians helped readers to cultivate their taste, to store their minds, to raise their souls (for the work of the librarian led not only to the intellectual but to the moral and spiritual advancement of the nation), so far the librarians would help to make libraries fulfil their highest function—that of hospitals for the soul.

Mr. Norris Mathews, of the Bristol Public Libraries, gave a "Survey of the public libraries of Bristol," mainly historical, tracing the library development of the city from its first free library, established in 1613 by Archbishop Matthew, and giving notes of recent progress. "Some of the public institutions of Bristol" were also described in a paper by L. A. Taylor, of the Bristol Museum Library.

"Lectures under the public libraries acts" was the subject presented by Dr. C. W. Kimmins, of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching. He spoke of the good work already done in this direction through voluntary effort, and urged its development through the payment of lecturers. By courses of lectures on history and literature public libraries might become centers of instruction in the humanities, and play an important part in the general scheme of higher education. A

discussion followed, and a resolution was passed requesting the council to take into consideration the question of giving power to library committees to pay for lectures out of the rates.

"Library readers' unions; their value and possibilities," were presented by C. E. Newcombe, of Toynbee Hall, who urged this means of raising the grade of books read. "Book selection and rejection" was the title of a useful paper by Thomas Aldred, of St. George-the-Martyr Public Library, London, which evoked animated discussion. F. T. Barrett, of Glasgow, suggested that no novel be placed on the shelf of a public library until it had been published for two years. Expert advice in selecting books on special topics was recommended, and there was a general tendency to criticise the judgments and methods of the ordinary library book committee.

The afternoon was given to a luncheon and to visits to places of local interest, including tobacco works and a printing establishment; and in the evening there was a *conversazione* at Bristol University College.

Business sessions were resumed on Wednesday morning, when the first paper presented was by C. F. Macaulay on "The literary associations of Bath." "Art galleries in connection with public libraries" was an interesting paper by A. G. Temple, of the Guildhall Art Library, who spoke of the influence of art upon books and of books upon art, and especially urged the establishment of art libraries, concluding with a list of books suitable as the nucleus of such a library. Local and antiquarian material formed the basis of the two following papers: "Some things of general interest in the Bristol Medical Library" and "Mediæval libraries, with special reference to Bristol and district," by Thomas Webb Williams. In the afternoon a special visit was paid to Bath, where a luncheon and tea were served, and there were drives and visits to the Roman baths, pump room and other places of interest. The evening was given up to a smoking concert in the university college for men, and a special theatre party, to see "La poupée," for the ladies of the convention.

On Thursday morning, Sept. 27, a business session was held, when the council presented its annual report. The total membership was stated as 577, compared with 582 the year before. The death roll included Sir Henry Tate, J. D. Mullins, T. G. Rylands, and H. S. Ashbee, among other familiar names. An alteration in the by-laws, providing that special general meetings be summoned only if 40 instead of 15 members signed a requisition and tabled £10 to cover expenses was recommended, but later withdrawn in favor of a slight amendment to the existing rule. Reports were also submitted from the North Midland, and the Birmingham and District Library Associations.

This closed the business of the meeting, the remainder of Thursday and Friday being devoted to excursions and entertainments. On Thursday evening the annual dinner took place

\*See L. J. October, p. 634.

at the Royal Hotel; and for Friday three special excursions were made, to Wells and Cheddar, Frome and Longleat, and Weston-super-Mare and Tyntesfield.

Much criticism seems to have been aroused by the lack of proportion between the business and social sides of the meeting. Owing to the short time given for the business program, the following papers had to be "taken as read," without presentation to the members or discussion: "Masonic libraries," by Samuel Smith, Sheffield Public Libraries; "Note on the systematic exhibition of new books in the Salford libraries," by B. H. Mullen; "Principles of dictionary subject-cataloging in scientific and technical libraries," by E. W. Hulme, Patent Office, London; "Dictionary v. classified catalogs for lending libraries," by W. E. Doubleday, Hampstead, and J. Henry Quinn, Chelsea; and "The risk of contracting infectious diseases by the use of public library books," by J. Y. W. MacAlister and Dr. W. G. Savage. On several of these it had been expected to obtain interested and helpful discussion, and on the professional side the conference seems to have been rather disappointing.

The *Library World* for October reviews the conference in a critical spirit. "We do not," it says, "in any way reflect upon the literary ability of most of the papers presented, which was uniformly high, nor upon their antiquarian interest, which, again, was great; but we must deny the utility of most of the papers which were read, as incentives to discussion, or as in any way forwarding the main cause for which the Library Association was formed. Fourteen papers were put down for discussion, and of these only five had any direct connection with library work." The *Library World* prints also a symposium of "Impressions of the Bristol conference," contributed by librarians in attendance, which expresses similar sentiments. Among the criticisms made are these: "An excellent social meeting; plenty to see, plenty to eat, plenty of agreeable companions; business practically nil; this is the natural opinion of our younger and more energetic members."—"I enjoyed the Bristol conference immensely, finding it one of the most restful meetings I ever attended. No knotty problems to discuss, nothing to excite professional interest, and no new point in the development of librarianship to cause discussion."—"The program and general arrangements made left little to be desired, and the papers and discussions were certainly up to the average. It is to be regretted, however, that several of the most practical papers, which might have created a most animated discussion, were placed at the end of the program and had to be taken as read. The discussion that followed Mr. Aldred's interesting paper (which was also taken as read) proved the necessity of a society composed of librarians only; or of convening occasional meetings of the existing associations intended for librarians only, when such important matters affecting the status of librarians could be discussed without giving offence to the powers that be."

## American Library Association.

*President:* Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

*Secretary:* F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway street, Dorchester, Mass.

*Treasurer:* Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

*23d General Meeting:* Waukesha, Wis., July 3, 1901.

### SUGGESTIONS FOR A. L. A. BY-LAWS DESIRED.

Members of the A. L. A. who have by-laws to suggest will oblige the committee in charge of this matter by sending their recommendations to F. M. CRUNDEN, *Chairman*.

PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
St. Louis, Mo. }

### PROGRAMS AND PRINTED MATTER WANTED.

The Secretary of the American Library Association desires to make an official collection of material issued by the association regarding its annual meetings. Contributions of programs, announcements, circulars, etc., of past conferences and meetings, as well as such material issued by special committees, etc., will be gladly received. Address F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway St., Dorchester, Mass.

### TRANSACTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the American Library Association was held on Friday, Nov. 2, at the Broadway Central Hotel, New York City. There were present: Messrs. Carr, Faxon, Jones, Richardson; Mrs. Fairchild, Miss Haines. The following business was transacted:

*Place of next meeting:* The invitation extended at the Montreal conference, to meet in 1901 at Winona Lake, Ind., was considered fully; but in view of the priority of the invitation extended from Waukesha, Wis., and other considerations, it was deemed inadvisable to accept the invitation from Winona. It was therefore voted, That the American Library Association hold its annual meeting in 1901 in Waukesha, Wis.; and it was recommended, That the meeting begin July 3, or as near that date as may seem advisable to the Program Committee.

*Budget, 1901.* A budget was submitted from the Finance Committee, making appropriation of \$1500 for the various expenses of the year 1901. The budget presented was accepted, and it was Voted, That appropriations be made for expenditures as specified in the budget.

*Registrar:* Miss Nina E. Browne was re-appointed registrar.

*Handbook:* It was voted, That the preparation of a Handbook for 1901 be left to the secretary; and that the secretary prepare a list of members present at the 1901 conference, to be available for use at that conference.

*Proceedings:* The subject of the proceedings for 1901 was presented by the recorder, who pointed out the great increase in material and in cost entailed by the verbatim report-



ing of all section and round table meetings as well as general sessions. It was voted, That in the preparation of the proceedings for 1901 verbatim report of section, round table, and similar sessions be not given; and that verbatim report be confined to the record of the general sessions.

*Sections:* It was voted, That the *Trustees' Section* be continued.

Officers for the *State Library Section* were appointed as follows: W. E. Henry, chairman; A. H. Chase, secretary.

Officers of the *Catalog Section* were appointed as follows: Anderson H. Hopkins, chairman; J. C. M. Hanson, secretary.

It was voted, That a *Section for Library Work with Children* be established, provided such section be acceptable to the officers of the Club of Children's Librarians.

*Special Sessions:* It was voted, That a session for the consideration of the work of the state library associations be provided in the program for 1901, in accordance with request made at Montreal meeting.

It was voted, That a session for the consideration of the work of *State Library Commissions* be provided in the program for the 1901 meeting.

*Committees:* Committees were appointed as follows:

*Committee on International Catalogue of Scientific Literature* (J. S. Billings, C. W. Andrews, Cyrus Adler), continued.

*Committee on Library Training:* J. C. Dana; W. E. Foster (vice F. M. Crunden, resigned); W. H. Brett (vice F. P. Hill, resigned); Miss E. G. Browning; Miss E. C. Doren.

*International Co-operation:* A committee on International Co-operation, as recommended in the report of the Co-operation Committee (Proceedings, 1900, p. 72) was appointed as follows: E. C. Richardson, R. R. Bowker, S. H. Ranck, Miss M. W. Plummer, Cyrus Adler; and it was voted, That the Committee on Collection of Book Statistics, previously appointed (L. J. June, p. 293), be merged with the Committee on International Co-operation.

*Travel Committee:* A Travel Committee was appointed as follows: F. P. Hill, R. P. Hayes, with power to add additional members.

*Gifts and Bequests:* F. W. Ashley was appointed special reporter on Gifts and Bequests for the year 1900-1901, and was requested to develop a method for the collection and record of such information, in accord with the recommendation made at the Montreal meeting (Proceedings, 1900, p. 115).

*University of Illinois bibliographical theses:* It was recommended that the attention of the Publishing Board be directed to the recommendation of the Co-operation Committee for the printing of two bibliographical theses, prepared for the University of Illinois (Proceedings, 1900, p. 139).

*A. L. A. in local associations:* It was voted, That the president be requested to appoint representatives of the American Library Association for the several local library associations, in accordance with vote at previous Executive Board meeting (L. J., June, p. 293).

### State Library Commissions.

COLORADO STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS: C. R. Dudley, chairman, Public Library, Denver.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.

GEORGIA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Anne Wallace, secretary, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: W. E. Henry, secretary, State Library, Indianapolis.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary, State Library, Des Moines.

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: James L. King, secretary, Topeka.

MAINE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: G. T. Little, chairman, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohler, secretary, Beverly.

MICHIGAN F. P. L. COMMISSION: Mrs. M. C. Spencer, secretary, State Library, Lansing.

MINNESOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Gratia Countryman, secretary, Public Library, Minneapolis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: A. H. Chase, secretary, State Library, Concord.

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: H. C. Buchanan, secretary, State Library, Trenton.

NEW YORK: Public Libraries Division, State University, Melvil Dewey, director, Albany.

OHIO STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

PENNSYLVANIA FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Dr. G. E. Reed, secretary, State Library, Harrisburg.

The second meeting of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission was held in the State Library at Harrisburg on Tuesday, Oct. 10. There were present Messrs. Henry Belin, of Scranton; W. M. Stevenson, of Allegheny; John Thomson, of the Free Library of Philadelphia, who acted as chairman in the absence of the president; and Dr. George Edward Reed.

Reports were presented by the committee appointed to draft a regular library law, and after considerable discussion the matter was referred to Mr. Belin to submit the draft (which had been discussed) to counsel, with a view to having it put in final shape for submission to the legislature early in January.

A full statement from the committee appointed to establish travelling libraries (authorized by the act creating the commission) was considered and the report of the treasurer of the commission was submitted. No appropriation having been made by the state, the several members of the commission had made personal appeals for help to various gentlemen of the state interested in the library movement, and the treasurer announced that a sum of \$2801.90 was now in bank to the credit of the commission.



After a discussion, it was decided to issue 30 libraries and the acting chairman was requested to have the necessary boxes made and blanks prepared and printed so that, subject to the purchase of the books and the settlement of finding lists at the next meeting of the commission, Dr. Reed, to whom this part of the work has been referred, with power, will be enabled to issue 30 libraries to the different localities whence applications have been received for grants of books. It is purposed that at the next meeting of the commission on Nov. 20, that the places to which grants of books are to be made shall be reported. On this being done, an important system of travelling libraries will be established in the state of Pennsylvania.

A statement of the objects of the commission will be laid before the state finance committee in the spring, and it is believed that thus much work having been accomplished by the activity of the members of the commission themselves will act as a good justification for the application to the legislature for a substantial appropriation.

VERMONT FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Titcomb, secretary, Fletcher Memorial Library, Ludlow.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

### State Library Associations.

#### CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Herbert E. Nash, Stanford University.

*Secretary:* J. H. Wood, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

*Treasurer:* Miss Emily I. Wade, Public Library, San Francisco.

#### COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* A. E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

*Secretary:* Herbert E. Richie, Public Library, Denver.

*Treasurer:* J. W. Chapman, McClelland Library, Pueblo.

#### CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* W. J. James, Wesleyan University Library, Middletown.

*Secretary:* Miss Anna Hadley, Ansonia Library, Ansonia.

*Treasurer:* Miss Alice T. Cummings, Public Library, Hartford.

The fall meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held at the Beardsley Library at Winsted, Friday, Oct. 26, 1900.

After greetings had been exchanged with the librarian, Miss L. M. Carrington, and members of her staff, the visitors wandered about the handsome Memorial Building in which the Beardsley Library is housed, admiring the many points of interest and the homelikeness of the setting.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. W. J. James, at 10.55.

Dr. B. F. Kidder extended words of welcome to the guests to which the president responded, after which the business session was opened by the reading of the reports of the secretary and treasurer, which were approved.

Various items of business being disposed of, the program for the morning was introduced and Miss L. M. Carrington gave a brief outline of the history of the Beardsley Library—founded in 1874 by Deacon Elliot Beardsley and his wife, Delia R. Beardsley, and now appropriately located in the Memorial Building built for that purpose through the generosity of the late Mr. Jennison J. Whiting and his wife. At the close of her paper, Miss Carrington spoke a few words of praise for the Connecticut Library Association, noting her personal experience as a member.

Miss Van Hoesen followed with a paper on the A. L. A. conference at Montreal, giving those members not fortunate enough to be present glimpses of both the business and the social side of the conference, while Miss Heydrick read the sequel to that meeting in the delightful trip up the Saguenay. Photographs of views in Montreal, Quebec, and places of interest along the St. Lawrence and the Saguenay rivers were passed among the members, while a scrap-book containing clippings, views, and numerous souvenirs, gathered together, prepared, and kindly loaned by Mr. F. W. Faxon, secretary of the A. L. A., was exhibited. Mr. James spoke of the work of the A. L. A., particularly of the step forward, taken this summer, in the matter of co-operative cataloging.

In his paper, "The ideal librarian," Mr. W. H. Corbin, of the Norfolk Library, emphasized the note of change in all departments of the business world, contrasting the life and influence of the bookworm—the "book-guard" of 200 years ago, with the librarian, or "book guide" of today; also, the methods and the means within the reach of the present-day librarian by which one may introduce literature to the public, and the public to literature. Mr. Corbin's closing remarks dealt with the influence of the librarian upon the people of one's village or town, and of the necessity of making the library not only a home-like place, but of value to each and every member of the community according to his or her capacity.

At one o'clock the members of the association were invited to partake of luncheon, served by the Ladies' Library Association.

At 2.30 the meeting was again called to order, when Miss Hewins, on behalf of Mr. F. W. Faxon, secretary of the A. L. A., made an able plea for that association—giving many reasons why one should belong to the A. L. A. if possible.

It was moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to serve as a nominating committee for officers to be elected at the next annual meeting.

A discussion led by Miss Frances B. Russell, of Stratford, on the "Treatment of pamphlets," was the means of bringing out many ideas and suggestions as to the selection, preservation,

and cataloging of these publications which are the deep despair of librarians.

Following this came a paper by Mr. Charles D. Hine, of the Connecticut Public Library Committee, on "Distinction between reading books for children and reading fit for children." Mr. Hine's idea is that during the years that a child is learning to read, he is given mere words, in various combinations, without thought, style or sentiment, to read over and over again, whereas in the same period, if given something of real value, he may not only learn to read, but will be laying the foundations of a taste for good literature. Not literature adapted to the minds of children, which is a sort of mince-meat, but the masterpieces of literature intact should be used.

After the discussion following Mr. Hine's paper, Mr. W. A. Borden, of the Young Men's Institute of New Haven, gave a short talk on the Institute's system of extra books. Of the popular works, they buy a few copies, half of which may be reserved as borrowers leave their names for the same, while the other half are never reserved under any conditions whatsoever, but are loaned to those who first ask for such works. If the demand for a certain book be great enough, by arrangements made with a dealer, a half dozen or dozen more copies are placed in the library and loaned at the rate of 10 cents a week. As soon as the demand ceases, the books are sold, and the money used, together with the rental money, to discharge the bill at the dealers.

Mr. James then named the following as members of the nominating committee: W. K. Stetson, Mrs. Agnes Hills, Mrs. F. W. Robinson.

After a vote of thanks tendered Miss Carrington, and the members of the Ladies' Library Association, the meeting adjourned.

ANNA HADLEY, *Secretary*.

#### GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Walter B. Hill, University of Georgia, Athens.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* Miss Anne Wallace, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.

#### ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* E. S. Willcox, Public Library, Peoria.

*Secretary:* Miss M. E. Ahern, *Public Libraries*, 215 Madison St., Chicago.

*Treasurer:* Miss Mary B. Lindsay, Public Library, Evanston.

#### INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Miss Helen Guild, Bloomington.

*Secretary:* W. E. Henry, State Library, Indianapolis.

*Treasurer:* Miss Nellie Fatout, Anderson.

#### IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* W. H. Johnston, Public Library, Fort Dodge.

*Secretary and Treasurer:* Miss Ella McLoney, Public Library, Des Moines.

#### MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* E. W. Hall, Colby University, Waterville.

*Treasurer:* Prof. G. T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* H. L. Koopman, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

*Secretary:* F. O. Poole, Boston Athenæum.

*Treasurer:* Miss Theodosia Macurdy, Public Library, Boston.

#### MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

*Secretary:* Miss Genevieve M. Walton, Normal College Library, Ypsilanti.

*Treasurer:* Miss N. S. Loving, Public School Library, Ann Arbor.

#### MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Miss Alice N. Farr, State Normal School, Mankato.

*Secretary:* Miss Minnie McGraw, Public Library, Mankato.

*Treasurer:* Mrs. L. S. Tandry, Red Wing.

#### NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* J. I. Wyer, State University Library, Lincoln.

*Secretary:* Miss Bertha Baumer, Public Library, Omaha.

*Treasurer:* Miss M. A. O'Brien, Public Library, Omaha.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Charles Stuart Pratt, Warner.

*Secretary:* Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

*Treasurer:* Herbert W. Denio, State Library, Concord.

#### NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Dr. E. C. Richardson, Princeton University Library.

*Secretary:* Miss Clara W. Hunt, Free Public Library, Newark.

*Treasurer:* Miss Cecelia C. Lambert, Public Library, Passaic.

The 11th annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association was held at Madison, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 31. In spite of unpropitious weather, the attendance was very good.

The morning session was opened by a genial address of welcome from Mr. D. Willis James, who is the giver of the beautiful Public Library to the people of Madison. Dr. E. C. Richardson, president of the association, responded gracefully, and, after the reading of reports, Mr. W. C. Kimball, chairman of the State Library Commission, spoke on "Our relation to the State Commission." He sketched, briefly, the history of the association's efforts to obtain a state library commission law, showed how many reasons we have for feeling encouraged by New Jersey's library awakening, urged the association to help the commission by suggestions, and by spreading information among small libraries, and advocated most strongly making all subscription libraries into free public libraries as soon as possible.

The state librarian, Mr. H. C. Buchanan, was unable to be present, and his paper on "Travel

ling libraries" was read by Miss Dorothy Burrows, of the Rutherford Public Library. The libraries began to "travel" nearly a year ago, and there are now 42, with more about to be made up from contributions, principally from women's clubs, which have shown a great interest in the movement. The system is practically the same as that of New York and Wisconsin, and the news is rapidly penetrating the small hamlets, which are eagerly asking for libraries.

The keynote of the meeting being "The library interests of New Jersey," after these outlines of present conditions, papers followed giving hints to those endeavoring to plant libraries in their communities, and to those in charge of small libraries, on the principal essentials or indispensable in organizing or administering a library in its infancy. Miss Lambert's paper, "How to start a library and make it popular," was clear, practical, and straight to the point. She showed how to crystallize the vague desires of scattering individuals into definite action, advised about getting the moneyed man, the society woman, the teacher, the street arab, and all classes and conditions interested.

Miss Theresa Hitchler spoke on "The needs of a small library," giving as the three essentials an interested and capable governing board, a first-class librarian, and a first-class cataloger. She emphasized the value of an elaborately analytical catalog, and declared that "a good librarian" is *not* "better than the best catalog." Her point, that "it pays in the end to get and to do the needful things in the very beginning," and her warning not to postpone too freely, because the time comes so rapidly when a makeshift system overpowers one, were strongly put.

The last paper, "Selection of books for a small library," was by Miss Bertha Wildman, of the Madison Public Library. She spoke from recent experience in selecting 5000 books for the new library, showing, in some detail, the principles which influenced her in deciding upon proportion of subjects, needs and non-essentials for her own community, co-operation with Drew Library, durable editions, etc. It was full of valuable suggestions for any one about to have the task of making up a list for a new library.

At the close of the literary session the association and friends adjourned to the banquet-room of the hall, where more than a hundred people gathered at the long tables, beautifully decorated with exquisite orchids and chrysanthemums from Mr. James' conservatories. After a delicious luncheon came entertaining and witty speeches by Dr. Buttz, president of Drew Theological Seminary; Prof. Upham, of Drew; the Rev. E. E. Butler, Mr. J. O. Webb, of Madison; Dr. Gillett, librarian of Union Seminary Library; Mr. Bostwick, and Mr. James.

The new library was next visited, but the time was aggravatingly short for appreciating this gem of a building—a feast to the artistic sense, and equipped by its generous donor with every device the most exacting librarian could desire. Carriages conveyed the party to Drew Seminary Library, where the collection of Bibles

and incunabula, one of the finest in America, was exhibited.

A short business session completed the program for the day. The officers for the coming year are: Dr. E. C. Richardson, president; Miss Bertha S. Wildman, 1st vice-president; Mr. A. E. Bostwick, 2d vice-president; Miss C. W. Hunt, secretary; Miss C. C. Lambert, treasurer. CLARA W. HUNT, Secretary.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library, Buffalo.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Prendergast Library, Jamestown.

Treasurer: J. N. Wing, N. Y. Free Circulating Library, N. Y. City.

#### OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. S. Root, Oberlin College.

Secretary: Miss Olive B. Jones, State University Library, Columbus.

Treasurer: Miss K. W. Sherwood, Public Library, Cincinnati.

The sixth annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association was held at Zanesville, O., Oct. 3-5, 1900, with an attendance of about 100, representing 50 of the principal libraries of the state. The meeting opened on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 2, with an informal reception, tendered to the delegates by the trustees of the Zanesville Athenaeum and Buckingham Library, at the Clarendon Hotel.

On Wednesday morning, Oct. 3, the first regular session was opened in Memorial Hall, with the address of the president, Charles Orr. Mr. Orr gave an interesting resumé of the library progress of the past year and of the present situation, with suggestions as to the future work of the association in securing legislation and otherwise promoting the library interests of the state. He recommended the widening of the scope of the present state library commission, and the appointment of a special committee to consider and report on the need of a new state library building.

Reports of officers and committees followed. The treasurer, Miss Sherwood, reported a membership of 287, of which 88 had been added since the meeting of 1899. There were 52 towns represented in the membership. Committees on nominations and on place of next meeting were appointed by the chair. C. B. Galbreath, state librarian, read the report of the committee on legislation, recording the passage of two library measures, one providing for the uniform binding and lettering of official documents, the other, authorizing the publication by the library commission of statistics of Ohio libraries.

W. H. Brett presented the report of the committee on library training, which, after reviewing the several efforts to provide library training that have been made in the state, recommended,

"1. That information as to special training for library work in the state be compiled from year to year and made part of the records of the association.

"2. That information be compiled as to the amount of general education among those employed in libraries, with the view to emphasizing the value of a broad and thorough education as a groundwork for library training.

"3. That the association decide as to the advisability of a course of lectures, outlining the scope of library training, to be given in connection with the next meeting of the association."

The report of the committee on relation of library to schools was read by C. B. Galbreath. It recommended a system of township travelling libraries, for distribution among district schools; and closer relations and co-operation of the library association with the Ohio State Teachers' Association. The committee on necrology, Miss Wright, of Columbus, chairman, paid a tribute to the memory of A. W. Whelpley, of the Cincinnati Public Library, and Miss Day, of the Mt. Vernon Library. Miss Gray, of the State Institution for the Blind, for the special committee on reading for the blind, gave an account of the work of that institution in supplying reading matter in raised type and recommended more extended library facilities for blind readers.

The report of the committee on library extension, of which Miss Eastman, of Cleveland, is chairman, was presented in her absence by Miss Boardman, of the state library. It reviewed the work done during the year in collecting information regarding Ohio towns without public library facilities, to be used in the state report on library statistics. It was recommended "that the united efforts of the Ohio Library Association and the State Library Commission be directed to securing an amendment to the library law of 1898, extending the privilege of that law to all towns in the state; and that they also work for the passage of a law giving state aid to establish libraries similar to those of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, or New York."

In the afternoon the delegates were taken on a trolley ride through the city, and visited the tile works and potteries. The evening was devoted to a public meeting, opened with a greeting and welcome from Dr. C. E. Brush, president of the board of trustees of the Zanesville Athenæum. The audience then listened to an address upon "Librarianship as a profession" by Dr. William A. Thompson, president of Ohio State University, who gave a well considered, clear and forceful presentation of the essentials of successful library work. This was followed by a discussion of the work of "The state library for the people of the state," by Mr. Galbreath, a consideration of "Some library needs," by W. H. Brett, and a paper on "The problems of a large library," by N. D. C. Hodges, librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library. The meeting was closed by a brief address by Miss Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, on the library field.

On Thursday morning a delightful trip was taken by the delegates and their hosts down the Muskingum river. In the afternoon business was resumed, the first matter considered

being the report of the committee on place of the next meeting, presented by Miss Mercer which laid before the association invitations from Columbus and Sandusky. By a vote Sandusky was decided upon as the place for the next annual meeting. The report of the nominating committee, presented by Mr. Brett, recommended the following as officers for the ensuing year: President, Azariah S. Root, librarian of Oberlin college; first vice-president, Miss E. C. Doren, librarian of Dayton Public Library; second vice-president, C. B. Galbreath, state librarian; third vice-president, W. T. Porter, trustee of Cincinnati Public Library; Secretary, Miss Olive Jones, librarian of Ohio State University; Treasurer, Miss K. W. Sherwood, Cincinnati Public Library. By a unanimous vote they were all declared elected.

A paper by S. L. Wicoff, of Sidney, which had been omitted from Wednesday evening's program, was then presented. It dealt with "Needs of new library legislation in library extension in Ohio," and outlined a plan for extending library advantages throughout the state by means of a system of county libraries, which should so far as possible include libraries already in operation.

A. S. Root followed with an interesting talk upon German libraries and professional methods in Germany.

Meetings of the Small Libraries Section and of the College Section were then held simultaneously. In the former the topics discussed were "Library hours," presented by Miss Linda Duval; "Right beginnings," by Mrs. Julia G. Erwin; and "Children's work," by Miss May Lowe. In the latter the program was entirely informal, a committee (Messrs. Hodges and Orr, and Miss Jones) being appointed, after general discussion of the subject, to formulate and put in operation a plan for the preparation of a co-operative list of sets of scientific serials in the libraries of the state. N. D. C. Hodges was elected chairman of the section and Edward Williams, of Adelbert College, secretary.

The final session was held on Thursday evening, the special feature being a question box conducted by Miss Ahern, whose ready replies to the great variety of questions it contained, and the discussion following, made the meeting both entertaining and informing. After adopting the report of the committee on resolutions, presented by Miss Doren, and passing a special resolution of thanks to Zanesville hosts, the meeting adjourned.

#### PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Allen C. Thomas, Haverford College, Haverford.

*Secretary:* Luther E. Hewitt, Law Library, 600 City Hall, Philadelphia.

*Treasurer:* Miss Mary Z. Cruice, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

#### WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Miss Helen Sperry, Carnegie Library, Homestead.



*Secretary-Treasurer:* Miss Mary F. Macrum, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Miss S. C. Hagar, Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.

*Secretary:* Miss M. L. Titcomb, Fletcher Memorial Library, Ludlow.

*Treasurer:* E. F. Holbrook, Proctor.

WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Dr. H. H. Hurd, Chippewa Falls.

*Secretary:* Miss Bertha A. M. Brown, Eau Claire.

*Treasurer:* Miss Tryphena G. Mitchell, Ashland.

### Library Clubs.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield, Mass.

*Secretary:* Mrs. C. A. Fuller, Oxford, Mass.

*Treasurer:* Miss Nellie A. Cutter, Spencer, Mass.

A meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held in the hall of the Hoston Library building at North Brookfield, Oct. 26. Wm. A. Hoyt, of the board of trustees of the library, called the meeting to order at 11 o'clock and said that owing to the absence of Mr. Robert Batcheller, president of the trustees, it became his duty to welcome the members and friends of the club. After expressing his pleasure that the club had met in North Brookfield and the belief that these meetings would bring about new interest in library work between teachers, citizens, and those already interested, he introduced Miss M. Anna Tarbell, of Brimfield, president of the club, who then took the chair, and responded to the welcome.

The report of the last meeting was read by the secretary, Mrs. C. A. Fuller, of Oxford. An amendment to the constitution was then adopted, making the fiscal year of the club to begin on the date of the annual meeting in June.

Samuel S. Green, of Worcester, a member of the state library commission, spoke on "Inter-library loans." He said that there are now only four towns in Massachusetts that have no public library. New Marlboro, Gay Head, Lakeville, and Nowell remain to be supplied, and he hoped that soon that would be accomplished. He had for years advocated inter-library loans and himself found them very useful in obtaining information. He did not favor borrowing novels or costly or rare books, as that was unnecessary, but books of information might be borrowed from larger libraries or exchanged between small town libraries to advantage. He thought borrowers of books would do well to keep in mind that the loan of books from other libraries was not a right they might claim, but a privilege by courtesy.

Miss Harriet H. Stanley, of Brookline, brought the greeting of the Massachusetts Library Club

as a delegate from that organization. She read an interesting paper on "The public library as a part of the educational system." In this she told of the children's room at Brookline, where books especially appropriate for the young were placed, of the school reference room, where the older pupils could come for study and help, how the librarian co-operated with the teachers in teaching the children how to make use of the books, and how lectures were given to several of the higher grades. This movement between teachers and librarian was not considered a fad but a necessity for the best development of the children. Rev. John L. Sewell commended the work of the library in the public school and invited the people present to visit the Appleton library at noon. On motion of ex-Governor Chamberlain a vote of thanks was given Mr. Green and Miss Stanley, after which the recess for dinner was taken. This was served to about 60 at the Batcheller House.

The afternoon session opened at 2.30 with an address on "Ways of promoting the use of the library," by J. C. Dana, of Springfield. In part, he said: "I believe in children drawing books out of the library on their own name. There should be no age limit for children to have cards in their own names. To make other people happy is the keynote of the library. If a person comes to your library to visit you, how can you make him happy? Books, instead of being behind the bars, should be open to the hands of the people. I advise to have you ask your trustees to take away the bars in your library, and meet your patrons face to face, as you would meet your friend at home. Tell the newspapers what you have done and intend to do, and tell the public over and over again."

In speaking of libraries in the outlying districts, Mr. Dana said that he was in favor of giving about 40 books to some farmer's wife, and letting her distribute them among her neighbors, as this would be of help to people who never visit the library. The display of books on the shelves where they could easily be seen was a good idea, as people would read them oftener if they were placed where they could be seen. Mr. Dana said that he thought these words, "Gentleness and cheerfulness, these come before all morality, they are the perfect duties," would be appropriate to have hung on the walls of a library. The last topic, "Public spirit and the public library," was discussed briefly by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Hoyt, and William Bewdoin.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

*President:* H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* Miss Ella M. Edwards, Buffalo Historical Society.

CAPE COD LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* C. F. Swift, Yarmouth, Mass.

*Secretary:* Miss Soule, Public Library, Hyannis, Mass.

*Treasurer:* Miss Elizabeth C. Nye, Sturgis Library, Barnstable, Mass.



A library association for the Massachusetts counties of Barnstable, Dukes, Nantucket, and Plymouth, was formed on Sept. 18, under the name of the Cape Cod Library Association, in affiliation with the Massachusetts Library Club and on lines similar to the Bay Path Library Association. The call for the organization meeting was issued by Miss Mabel Simpkins, of Yarmouth, a member of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Association, and the delegates met as her guests. In addition to representatives from almost all the coast town libraries, there were also present Samuel Swett Green and Henry S. Nourse of the Free Public Library Commission, and William L. R. Gifford, librarian of the Cambridge Public Library and ex-president of the Massachusetts Library Club, who made brief informal addresses of congratulations and encouragement.

The officers elect of the new association are as follows: President, C. F. Swift, editor of the Yarmouth *Register*; vice-presidents, Everett I. Nye, of Wellfleet, and Miss Sarah F. Barnard, who has for 40 years been librarian of the Nantucket Athenæum; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth C. Nye, librarian of the Sturgis Library, Barnstable; secretary, Miss Soule, librarian of Hyannis Public Library. The annual meetings will be held at such date as may be found most convenient.

The Cape Cod Library Association is the third society of its class established in this state. All of these are affiliated with the Massachusetts Library Club and are entitled to representation in its councils under certain terms set forth in their constitution.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Wilberforce Eames, N. Y. Public Library.

*Secretary:* Miss B. S. Smith, Harlem Library.

*Treasurer:* Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

The first regular meeting of the New York Library Club for the current season was held in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. building on east 23d street, New York City, Thursday, Oct. 11. The subject for discussion was "The relation of the libraries to the educational department of the city," and those especially interested in educational matters were given a cordial invitation, the result being an unusually large attendance.

The meeting was opened with a few introductory remarks by the president of the club, Mr. Eames, of the Lenox Branch of the New York Public Library. Following this, Mr. Wing, of the New York Free Circulating Library, gave a detailed account of the work done in that library with the schools, tracing the development of this work from its beginning to the present time, and saying that now almost 100 travelling libraries were sent to the schools and many club classes.

Mr. Gaillard, of the Webster Free Library, carried on the discussion with an interesting report of the work his library is doing with the

schools in its vicinity. Regarding his methods of procedure, Mr. Gaillard said that, first, he visited each school to ascertain the subjects being studied. This he followed up with a personal letter to each teacher, containing a list of the books in the library on the subjects in question, and in these lists he essayed to include books of interest to both teachers and pupils. In the library, special shelves were apportioned off, containing books suitable for children of the different grades, and most systematically has been carried on the use of "extra-illustrated material"—that is, pictures, casts, models, figures dressed in costume, etc., supplemented by book-lists where the materials and books on a certain subject were collected. These lists were also sent to the teachers, often resulting in a request from them that similar exhibits be prepared and sent to the schools. Mr. Gaillard maintained that, for a library to do really efficient work with the schools, it was essential to understand, first, the work being done in the schools, and, second, each teacher individually. Quoting from his own experience, Mr. Gaillard said he was convinced that these were the fundamental principles between school and library.

In continuation of the subject, Dr. Leipziger, as trustee of the Aguilar Library, said that to extend the work of co-operation there must be a kindly spirit on both sides. He emphasized strongly the great need of urging and training the teachers to come to the library, maintaining that the chief drawback to advancement in library work with the schools was the lack of unity between librarian and teacher. Summarizing the relations of the Aguilar Library to the schools, Dr. Leipziger spoke especially of the extended bulletin work, and of the visiting done in the vacation schools.

Rev. Father McMahon, of the Cathedral Library, followed, laying stress on the need of attention to this underlying question, whether it is better for children to get their books in the school or in the library. Books read by the child, Father McMahon asserted, have a threefold relation—to the child, to the parent, and to the teacher—and for this reason the reading of the child should be along systematic lines, and the teacher, without doubt, is the most competent guide. If books are kept in the schools for children's use, thus obviating the necessity of going to the library, excepting, perhaps, when reference books are needed for consultation, more satisfactory results will be attained, and, therefore, Father McMahon urged that the library be not exaggerated but that more attention be given to the schools.

Mr. Burlingham, representing the School Board, raised the plea that the child be allowed to browse among the books, close familiarity with them being often the best means of developing a love for good reading. He further explained in detail the system of school libraries now being used by the School Board of New York City, maintaining that the tendency of the present system is towards class libraries, with the travelling libraries to supplement and fill up

the deficiencies in the class libraries. Mr. Burlingham said, in time, it is hoped that the schools will be able to provide reading-rooms which shall be distributing agents for the libraries; and he affirmed, in conclusion, that the teachers were willing to work, but wanted help, and that the great need was the personal contact of the librarian with the teacher.

The subject was brought to a close in a few remarks made by Mr. Eastman, in which he expressed a hope that the liberty of the child would always be recognized. In the school there is always the atmosphere of necessity present, for the child feels he must take out books, while in the library there is absolute freedom.

A motion was then passed instructing the executive committee of the club to invite to a conference representatives of the New York High School Teachers' Association, and of any other teachers' association or organization existing in the city in connection with the public schools.

The regular meeting of the New York Library Club was held Thursday, Nov. 8, at the Y. M. C. A. building, 23d street and Fourth avenue.

After the routine business was completed, Mr. Cole, chairman of the committee on printing the new hand-book of the club, gave in outline the plan this committee proposed following in regard to the data to be contained in the hand-book, and asked for suggestions from members.

An amendment to section 3 of the constitution of the club, whereby all institutions having a library or interested in library work may be granted membership in the club, was unanimously adopted. Brief announcement regarding the A. L. A. meeting for 1901, to be held in Waukesha, Wis., at a date probably beginning July 3, was made by Miss Haines.

The regular program of the afternoon was opened by Miss Plummer in a delightful talk on some impressions of the International Congress of Librarians at Paris, August, 1900. Miss Plummer, as the official delegate, had unusual opportunities for meeting librarians from all over the continent, and her experiences and memories were most interesting.

Dr. Canfield followed, giving a report of the Special Committee on Co-operation between Free Libraries and Public Schools. On Oct. 27 this committee called a conference between representatives of the various organizations connected with the public schools of the city and the New York Library Club. At this conference it was emphasized clearly that although a large percentage, probably from 50-80 per cent. of those using the free libraries were pupils in the public schools, yet a fraction only of the total number of pupils in the schools made any use of the libraries. It was also shown that, while many teachers and librarians co-operate in work, nevertheless the majority of the teachers were not making definite efforts in this direction. In view of these facts the conference passed verbal recommendations

which is hoped would aid in furthering co-operation between teachers and librarians.

Each recommendation was then brought before the club for action. The club accepted and passed the following recommendations: That of the bulletins issued by the various libraries, a reasonable number should be sent to the principal of each school, for the use of the teachers in that school; that the club devote one of its meetings each year, preferably the first meeting of each year, to a discussion of this question of the co-operation of the libraries and the schools; that the club request the various teachers' associations of this city, which discuss educational questions, to devote one meeting a year to a discussion of the possible co-operation of the schools and libraries, and that the librarians of the city be invited to be present at these meetings.

After some discussion, the club decided to refer the other recommendations back to the committee for further consideration.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the remainder of the program was held over until the next meeting.

BESSIE S. SMITH,

*Secretary.*

#### LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

*President:* H. L. Prince, Librarian U. S. Patent Office.

*Secretary:* W. L. Boyden, Librarian Supreme Council 33° A. A. Order of Scottish Rite.

*Treasurer:* T. L. Cole, Statute Law Book Co.

*Meetings:* Second Wednesday evening of each month.

The 49th regular meeting of the Library Association of Washington City was held at the Columbian University, Wednesday evening, Oct. 10, 1900, with the president, Howard L. Prince, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The executive committee reported the election to membership of the following: Walther F. Koenig, Catalogue Division, Library of Congress; William Dawson Johnston, Bibliographical Division, Library of Congress; John Pendleton Kennedy, Reading-room, Library of Congress, and Pickering Dodge, Chairman committee on Public Library, Falls Church, Va.

This being the first meeting of the season, no regular program was provided, but the evening was devoted to bibliographical experiences of the members during the summer months.

Col. Flint spoke of the progress of the new Public Library, his remarks being supplemented by Mr. Bernard R. Green. Apropos of donations of books to libraries by the public generally, Mr. Hutcheson was of the opinion that it had its bad as well as its good features, because it resulted in the acquisition of many worthless books occupying valuable shelf space which might be used to better advantage.

Capt. Prince gave an interesting account of a visit to the Public Library at Muskegon,

Mich., and also referred to the "Bibliography of the District of Columbia," prepared for the Columbian Historical Society, under the direction of Mr. W. B. Bryan, of this association, and printed by the government.

Short remarks were also made by Dr. Bolton and Messrs. Cole, Woodward, and Boyden.

The association adjourned at 9.30. About 40 members and visitors were present.

WM. L. BOYDEN, *Secretary*.

#### WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

*President*: W. I. Fletcher, Amherst College, Amherst.

*Secretary*: Miss Ida F. Farrar, City Library, Springfield.

*Treasurer*: Mrs. W. A. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

### Library Schools and Training Classes.

#### AMHERST SUMMER SCHOOL, LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

The session of this school for this year continued as usual, six weeks, from July 9 to Aug. 17. Despite the extreme heat prevalent most of the time, the usual spirit of enthusiastic hard work prevailed and excellent results were accomplished. There were 37 pupils in attendance, representing 14 states and Cuba, four coming from the South, showing the new interest in library work in that section.

Dana's "Primer" was used as a text-book for the first time and gave great satisfaction.

At the close of the session 20 members of the class accompanied Mr. Fletcher in a two days' trip to Boston and Cambridge, visiting the libraries and the Riverside Press.

This was the 10th year of the Amherst Summer Library Class. During the 10 years 307 pupils have been in attendance, most of whom are now in library positions, scattered all over the country.

#### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

During the summer an important alteration at the library was made. It has been necessary to divide the space given up to the reading-room in order to make an art-room, on account of the increasing number of volumes in that department as well as the growing use of these books. All the books relating to fine arts are now in one place, together with the photographs, and greater conveniences for work are thus given.

Miss Mary P. Farr has given up her position as teacher in the school on account of her continued ill-health. She will return to the library later in another capacity. Miss Flora B. Roberts, class of '99, has been appointed instructor in the school.

The library school began the new year on Oct. 1, with a class of 20 students coming from 10 different states. The list of students is as follows:

Allen, Jessie M., Topeka, Kansas.  
Bache, Edythe M., Philadelphia.  
Brown, Julia D., Tarkio, Missouri.  
Day, Annie B., Trenton, N. J.  
Duble, Anne B., Williamsport, Pa.  
Hegeman, Minnie B., Jamestown, N. Y.  
Hellings, E. L., Philadelphia.  
Holston, Isabel, Woodbury, N. J.  
Humphrey, Gertrude P., Lansing, Mich.  
Hunt, Marietta L., Portland, Me.  
Krichbaum, Mary, Chambersburg, Pa.  
McCord, Bessie, Joliet, Ill.  
Mather, Fannie S., Wellsville, N. Y.  
Mortland, Inez, Montezuma, Iowa.  
Neal, Margaret E., Portland, Me.  
Pancoast, Edith F., " "  
Perkins, Caroline B., Malden, Mass.  
Ray, Elizabeth C., Florence, Mass.  
Rice, Suttia A., Sewickley, Pa.  
Sharpless, Helen, Haverford, Pa.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

##### APPOINTMENTS.

Several changes of positions among students are recorded here instead of elsewhere in the "Librarians" column:

Brown, Bertha Mower, class of 1900, has been appointed librarian of the Eau Claire (Wis.) Public Library.

Curtis, Florence Rising, graduate, class of 1896, has been appointed librarian of the State Normal School, Potsdam, N. Y.

Fossler, Anna, class of '99, has been appointed head cataloger in the University of California.

Hyatt, Bertha Evelyn, class of '99, has been appointed assistant in the catalog department of the New York State Library.

Kent, Henry Watson, class of 1890, has resigned his position as librarian of the Peck Library and curator of the Slater Art Museum, Norwich (Ct.), to become librarian of the Grolier Club, New York City.

Paine, Florence Augusta, of the New York State Library School, class of 1900, has been appointed vice-director's assistant in the New York State Library School.

Prentiss, May Louise, 1899-1900, has been appointed assistant in Bryn Mawr College Library.

Silliman, Carrie Eliza, class of 1899-1900, has been appointed librarian of the Normal School at River Falls, Wis.

Smith, Faith Edith, class of 1900, has been appointed librarian of the Sedalia (Mo.) Public Library.

Smith, Marie Martin, 1899-1900, has been appointed assistant in the Buffalo Public Library.

Springer, May Z., 1899-1900, has been appointed librarian of Alma College, Alma, Mich.

Virgin, Edward Harmon, 1899-1900, has been appointed assistant in Harvard University Library.

Williams, Mary Floyd, B.L.S., class of 1899, has resigned her position as vice-director's assistant in the New York State Library.

School, to take a position in charge of the classification and catalog department of the Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

#### ELECTIVE WORK.

The 14 students in the senior class have elected special courses as follows: Reference work, 12; selection of books, 7; classification, 2; several taking double courses.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The entering class for the first-year course of 1900-1901 is registered as follows:

- Baldwin, Bessie Russell, Sparta, Wis., graduate Wisconsin State Normal School, 1894; 1 year, Wisconsin State University, 1899-1900.  
 Bartlett, Henrietta C., Black Hall, Conn.  
 Browne, Thomas Prosser, Jr., New York City, graduate Trinity College, Hartford, 1900.  
 Burnett, Joanna W., Brooklyn, N. Y., graduate Packer Collegiate Institute, 1897.  
 Clendenin, Susan, Mechanicsburg, Pa., 3 years, Irving Female College, Mechanicsburg, Pa., 1894-1890.  
 Emery, Annie Katharine, Penacook, N. H., graduate Wellesley College, 1887.  
 Gardiner, Mrs. Frances Hale, Chicago, Ill.  
 Gilman, Annie Horton, Newton, Mass., graduate Newton High School, 1888.  
 Gogorza, Mrs. Flora de, New York City.  
 Hall, Anna Winter, Parsons, Kansas, special student, Kansas State Agricultural College, 1897-99.  
 Hathaway, Bertha F., Stoughton, Mass., graduate Mt. Holyoke College, 1898.  
 Hopper, Franklin Ferguson, Eatonton, N. J., graduate Princeton University, 1900.  
 Ludey, Mrs. Metta Ryman, Summit, N. J.  
 Miller, Bertha, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Morse, Marion Sutherland, Brookline, Mass.  
 Noyes, Ethel Regina, Newton Centre, Mass., graduate Newton High School, 1900.  
 Sheldon, Fanny A., West Newton, Mass.; 2 years, Syracuse University, 1888-89 and 1889-90.  
 Thayer, Annie Mortimer, Portland, Me., graduate Bath (Me.) High School, 1889; 1 year, Boston University, 1891-92.  
 Van de Carr, Sara Cleveland, Stockport, N. Y., graduate Hudson (N. Y.) High School, 1896; graduate St. Agnes' School (Albany), 1898.  
 Worthington, Sarah Frances, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 The second-year students are as follows:  
 For the historical course:  
 Isom, Mary Frances, class 1900, Cleveland, O.  
 Merritt, Leslie, class 1900, Lynn, Mass.  
 Perry, Lucy Ware, class 1900, Salem, Mass.  
 For the course for children's librarians:  
 Mears, Louise, class '96, Providence, R. I.  
 Sikes, Laura M., class 1900, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Stevens, Elizabeth C., class '98, White Plains, N. Y.  
 Trube, Bertha Ottonia, class 1900, Hastings, N. Y.  
 The following students of the class of 1900

have been engaged during the past summer, as recorded:

- Allen, Mary Warren, Brooklyn Institute Library, Children's Museum.  
 Browne, Edna A., Paterson (N. J.) Free Public Library.  
 Isom, Mary Frances, Summer Library School, Cleveland, O.  
 Kellogg, Hattie D., Y. W. C. A. Library, New York City.  
 Perry, Lucy Ware, Pratt Institute Free Library.  
 Steele, Edith McHarg, Paterson (N. J.) Free Public Library.

The following have secured permanent positions:

- Bennett, Norma, Pratt Institute Free Library.  
 Chapple, Ada G., Library of Congress.  
 Dame, Katharine, Library of Cornell University.  
 Duncan, W. H., Jr., Library of University Club, New York City.  
 Gash, Margaret A., Pratt Institute Free Library.  
 Maltby, Mrs. Adelaide B., Pratt Institute Free Library.  
 Robinson, Mabel F., Cincinnati Public Library.  
 Thomson, Frances Danner, Library of Jacob Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md.

Five students of last year are taking second-year courses.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

##### PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN PUBLIC LIBRARY WORK.

The practical work undertaken by students of the library school which gives them an insight into public library problems promises to prove very successful this year and has already aroused much interest in affairs outside of the university library.

The school is fortunate in having a progressive small public library which invites co-operation, within the immediate vicinity of the university, and it is in the Champaign Public Library that the practical experience is gained when the students actually take a part of its every-day work.

There is a constant demand at this library for help in reference work, from the various women's clubs in the two towns of Champaign and Urbana, and as a practical problem the senior students in the library school have undertaken to work up the reference list for these various women's clubs. Programs have been secured and given to the students with directions for working up reference lists upon each subject which the club will discuss during the year. One program is assigned to two students who work together upon the lists. The lists include references to works in the Champaign Public Library and also in the University Library and are popular rather than exhaustive, for one of the advantages gained by this work is the comparison of the demands made by the members of a woman's club and those made by a student or professor.

Preparatory to this work a class discussion was held and the various aids which would



help the librarian to serve the club women of her town were called to the attention of the students. Such books as the New York State Extension Department reports on study clubs, "List of books for girls and women and their clubs," Parliamentary manuals, etc., and such subjects as "University extension courses" and "Travelling libraries" were discussed, together with the application of these to club work.

As soon as the student becomes perfectly familiar with her subject, she is asked to select certain topics, which in her judgment can be worked out by a junior student who has had less experience in reference work. When these subjects are assigned to the junior student the work is carefully supervised and directed by the senior who has charge of that particular club program. This not only gives the junior students practical reference work, but it also tests the ability of the senior student to direct and teach.

One very practical and interesting class exercise held in connection with this work was in charge of a member of the class who posed as the librarian of a public library. Each other student represented a member of a woman's club who was anxious to receive some help in her club work. The questions put to the librarian suggested a variety of topics and called to the attention of the student subjects which might come to any librarian in practical work.

The care of the branch of the Champaign Public Library is entirely in the charge of students of the library school. It is kept open by them two hours each day, when they assist the children in the selection of their books and work up lists for the various grades for the public schools. The best methods of advertising this branch and the co-operative work with the public schools have been studied in connection with this work.

In the children's room of the public library the students come in direct contact with the children and can make a study of child nature. Here they are given great freedom in working out their own ideas as to the decoration of the room, special reading lists, picture bulletins, etc. They are urged to read the children's books and magazines and report the purchase of all new books for the department and give brief reviews of these. Each student will during the year give a talk upon some timely topic to the children. Invitations to these talks are posted in the schools and are announced at the library by an attractive picture bulletin containing a list of references on the subject chosen. All the special holidays will be observed in the children's room and the birthdays of important persons will be remembered. A picture bulletin on automobiles is now being prepared, and a talk is to be given to the boys to interest them in the books of electricity and kindred subjects.

Each student is given a certain amount of this public library work to do in a given time. At the end of the time a full report of the work is written and read before the class.

MARGARET MANN, *Senior Instructor.*

### Reviews.

CAMPBELL, Frank, (*comp.*) Index-catalogue of Indian official publications in the Library, British Museum. [New York, G. E. Stechert, 1900.] 8 + 194 + 314 + 72 + 16 p.F.

Mr. Campbell's work upon this monumental catalog has extended over a period of 13 years, and its completion last year was a fitting crown to his long term of service in the Library of the British Museum. There are various catalogs of special collections of Indian literature, or of works in special dialects, and of these the British Museum has issued numerous examples; but so far neither the Government, the Museum, or any other body has attempted to digest and register for public reference the immense body of material buried in the great mass of Indian official documents. This special field of government bibliography is one of the most difficult for the bibliographer, with its complexities of serial reports, and the defects and contradictions that these inevitably involve; and it offers additional problems in the present case, in view of the extent of the material and the wide variety of subjects included.

Indian documents, Mr. Campbell points out in his introduction, have at least two sources of publication—in India, either as issues of the East India Company, or later of the Indian Government, or in London, among parliamentary or other state papers—while there is some allied material, as publications of various state institutions in England officially connected with India, works of retired India officials, etc., which in part come also within this definition. Naturally, the largest collection of Indian documents in England is that of the India Office; following in rank is the collection of the British Museum, and there are collections of importance at the Bodleian, Cambridge University Library, the Advocates' Library, and Trinity College Library, Dublin. The present catalog is confined mainly to Indian official documents issued in India since the Mutiny, but there is also a considerable representation of reports issued in London in connection with the India Office; and semi-official or unofficial publications are to some extent included, "when they serve to fill a gap." But even with so broad an interpretation, the warning is given that the catalog does not claim to fully represent the Museum collection, as many reports must still be dispersed through the "General catalogue" concealed under their authors' names.

The form adopted is that of a specific subject catalog combined with class divisions and arranged under regional headings. The work is divided into three parts: 1, Asia and India; 2, parts of Asia and India, including 59 regional divisions arranged alphabetically; 3, appendices, five in all, of which 1 and 3 are not yet printed. Under each regional division subject and class entries are given in alphabetic order, with cross-references to entries in a single division. There are, however, few if any fre-

ferences from one regional division to another, so that to learn the resources of the catalog on onetopic—as, Libraries—it is necessary to turn to L in each of the 61 regional divisions. In the treatment of important class headings, specific subjects are given as sub-headings, with—for the larger classes—a country sub-arrangement as a further division. The general effect of the arrangement is at first somewhat confusing, though special care has been taken to make the method typographically clear; but it is doubtful if any wholly satisfactory solution of the problems offered by so complex and large a subject could be given. Entries are chronological under subject, and titles are given with considerable fulness; maps, illustrations, edition are noted; and date, imprint, paging, size, etc., are given. The press marks and book marks of the Museum are indicated in the lower left-hand margin.

In the case of important collections contents are frequently given, and an important feature is the number of analytical entries, giving clue to material in appendixes to elaborate reports, or otherwise concealed. Thus of the five entries under "Camel" four are titles of papers appearing only in the *Journal of the United Service Institute*, and the other refers to the article on the subject in Watts's "Dictionary of the economic products of India," giving volume and page; the three columns of entries under Horses and Mules are made up almost entirely of similar analytical entries, and this "index" feature of the catalog is emphasized throughout. In some cases the analytical work is supererogatory—as under Caste, where three entries are given to appended or introductory matter in Risley's "Tribes and castes of Bengal," although the work itself is also entered in full. In the grouping of entries a good arrangement is the distinction between documents issued consecutively or periodically, and independent reports or other material. The former are arranged chronologically under the heading *Periodicals*, the record showing in condensed form just the period covered, while *Non-periodicals* follow, in order of the date of publication.

An excellent feature is the brief historical summary prefixed to regional divisions, especially useful in elucidating changes in the form and scope of documents. Thus, the record of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is prefaced by the statement that Port Blair is the capital, that the Andamans were established as a penal settlement for Indian life-convicts in 1789, were abandoned, re-established in 1858, and the whole group annexed and reorganized in 1872, with record of further notable incidents of administration. This plan is carried out for each of the divisions of Part 2, but has not been applied to the great divisions of Asia and India, which make up Part 1.

The extent and variety of the material recorded in the catalog are naturally considerable. The record of publications in the class Language, Literature and the Press covers 22 pages; under Products and Industries there are 17 pages; under Archaeology 12; and other

classes in proportion. In the India list we find 37 entries under Libraries, of which 9 refer to British Museum catalogs, while the institutions represented include, besides the Museum, the libraries of the East India Company, the Asiatic Society, Geological Survey of India, Government of India, the Indian Museum at Calcutta, India Office, Royal Asiatic Society, Royal Botanic Gardens of Ceylon, Royal Colonial Institute, Royal Geographical Society, and United Service Institution of India. This subject is also fairly represented in the minor regional divisions, notably in Bengal, Bombay, Burma, Madras and Northwest Provinces. There are brief bibliographical annotations to many entries, and the record of the most notable government departments or enterprises—as the Architectural Survey of India, the Agricultural bureaus, Forestry administration, etc.—are generally introduced by a short descriptive or bibliographical note.

The appendixes are as follows: 1, Countries beyond Asia (not yet printed); 2, English sources of publication; 3, (not yet printed); 4, Selections from the records, indexing special series of collected documents, which are also entered under subject in the main body of the catalog; 5, Special subjects. In the latter division 14 entries are given to "American official documents relating to India"; many others are analytical references for special scientific journals or serials; but a large number are devoted to official publications, and it is difficult to understand why they should be recorded elsewhere than in the main body of the work.

The catalog makes an imposing volume of over 600 pages, admirably printed, on good, though perhaps a trifle soft, paper, with double column pages and broad margins. There is no appearance of crowding in the pages, and several styles of type are used with good effect and without confusion. The work is published unbound, in paper covers.

In his introduction Mr. Campbell refers to the development in Great Britain in recent years of researches in which such a catalog as the present must be of great value. The various institutions and organizations established in England for study of past and present conditions of life in India should find this work an indispensable aid; and in India also its usefulness should receive a practical recognition, of which earnest is given in the statement that 25 copies have already been ordered by the Secretary of State of India, for official use. In the United States the subject is exotic, and it is unlikely that the catalog will find its way into many but the larger collections. It should have, however, the fullest support practicable, as a work of international importance in the rich, and little explored, field of government and state bibliography. Mr. Campbell expresses the hope that his work may result in the publication by government authority of a monthly catalog of Indian official documents, following the general plan he has presented. Should this hope be fulfilled, his catalog must become a foundation-stone in national bibliography.

H. E. H.

STEENBERG, Andr. Sch. *Folkebogssamlinger, deres historie og indretning. Med 40 billeder. Aarhus og København, i kommission hos Jydsk forlagsforretning, 1900. 6 + [2] + 176 p. 8".*

Dr. Steenberg has been active during the last decade in promoting the development of public libraries in Denmark, and this book was intended as an answer to the many requests for information that have been put to him. He gives first a short history of the public library movements in various countries, particularly England, the United States, and the Scandinavian countries, followed by a guide to the establishment of libraries, eminently practical, and, of course, suited particularly for smaller popular libraries. In this part there is nothing new, in fact there is little that is not taken from English and American sources.

The most interesting part of the work is undoubtedly the chapters on Scandinavian libraries. The oldest library spoken of is the city library in Slagelse, Denmark, which was founded in 1796, with rooms or room in the city school. Next in age comes the small libraries owned by reading circles in Kristiansand and see, Norway, and founded by Bishop P. Hansen in 1798. Sweden was slow to follow; the initiative seems to have come from a paper by F. A. Ewerlöf in 1820. Most public libraries in these countries are parish libraries, cared for usually by the pastor or the schoolmaster. In Denmark, however, is a not inconsiderable number of city libraries, originally founded, perhaps, by subscription, and in some cases still supported by the same means. There are interesting examples of libraries owned in common by a city or town and the surrounding country communities. The country districts are in these cases supplied through travelling libraries.

In Copenhagen there are six public libraries, three of which have reading-rooms. They are open five days a week, from 7 to 9 p.m.; the reading-rooms until 10 p.m., and from 5 to 10 p.m. on Sundays. These libraries have about 4000 vols. together, and receive now 20,000 kroner a year from the city. In 1899 they had 4865 readers, and 311,551 volumes were given out. An average of 488 persons a month used the reading-rooms. In most Danish libraries a small nominal fee is charged.

The largest city library in Sweden is that of Göteborg. Dr. Steenberg states that it contains 7730 volumes, but this is a surprising error. The library really contains over 80,000 volumes, and includes the library of the Göteborg University. It issued 54,852 v. in 1899, and was visited during the same year by 55,000 persons, and had in addition 48,500 visitors to the newspaper-room. 739 persons used the special study-room. It was founded in 1861 by Robert and James Robertson Dickson, who have supported it ever since and given it a beautiful building. There are various libraries in Stockholm, both parish libraries and libraries owned by labor organizations. An interesting movement has been begun by the student society "Verdandi" in Upsala in buying up books

wholesale or at auctions and selling at cost to small libraries in the country. This society founded in 1891 a workingmen's library in Upsala, which in 1899 was given over to the Upsala Workingmen's Library Association.

In Norway the public library of Bergen has 84,000 v. and was founded in 1869; in 1899 52,070 v. were given out, and 11,252 v. used in the reading-rooms. The Deichmanske Bibliotek in Kristiania, founded in 1780, by Kancelliraad Carl Deichman with 6000 v., has now 50,000 v. Jan. 1, 1900, 8672 borrowers were registered, and in 1899, 174,393 v. were given out, 81% of which was fiction. Four delivery stations took care of 15,171 of the borrowed books; the reading-room was visited by 5541 readers. The librarian is Haakon Nyhuus, late of the Chicago Public Library.

The second part of the book is devoted to a clear and concise statement of the elements of library economy, with suitable illustrations.

A. G. S. J.

JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY, *Chicago*. A list of books in the reading-room, January, 1900. [Chicago.] 1900. 251 p. 1. O.

This list of books at the disposal of readers of the John Crerar Library commands attention for several reasons. It is probably the first book of any considerable size printed from the assembled plates of catalog cards, and as such must be consulted and studied by all who are interested in the newer phases of co-operative cataloging and the possibility of more useful and valuable finding-lists and indexes in printed form. The work is printed from the electrotyped plates of the author cards in the library's card catalog. Several points of interest in this connection deserve note. First, by this means a handsome and attractive page is secured, the captions being in heavy type of a style necessarily distinct and clear to catch the eye of the user of the card catalog, while the remaining portions of the entry and description are beautiful specimens of clear typography. Second, this very clearness and size necessitate a bulky volume. The average number of entries to the page, 21 centimeters high, is only eight. This will become a very serious item in considering the publication of larger lists than this first bulletin. Third, despite the generally fine appearance of the printed page, it should be noted that the electrotyped plates have in many instances either slipped on the form in printing, or have been imperfectly aligned. Examples will be found on pages 99, 139, 141, 220, 226, not to mention others.

An excellent feature of the list is the freshness of the books it catalogs. Dates back of 1890 are few and represent absolutely indispensable books of reference. Even with all due allowance for the fact that the library opened its doors so recently, the up-to-date character of its reference works speaks much for the management.

As is well known, the John Crerar Library and its peers in Chicago have divided the "available world of books" between them—the natural, physical, and social sciences falling to the Crerar. This list shows that division

plainly, as is seen from the following tabulation of the titles on the D. C. system in use in the library: 000-, 120 titles; 100-, 106 titles; 200-, 13 titles; 300-, 426 titles; 400-, 73 titles; 500-, 287 titles; 600-, 249 titles; 700-, 75 titles; 800-, 12 titles; 900-, 181 titles. It is gratifying to note that the fears, lest the collection should be merely a technical one, expressed in certain quarters at the time the decision of the trustees to restrict the library to scientific lines was made known, are absolutely set at rest by this bulletin. It should be said also, in justice to the library, that its main strength—*i.e.*, its very large collections of the files of periodicals and transactions of learned societies—is not shown by this bulletin.

The character of the selection seems to be excellent, so far as the writer's knowledge of the subjects goes. History, perhaps, shows the poorest selections and the most noticeable gaps; for example, no history of Rome is included in the six items in 930. It would seem also that the strictly scientific side of philology, linguistics and phonology, should receive a larger place in this library. The modern developments of phonology and dialect study are certainly more scientific in method and matter than much which passes under that head.

The cataloger will find much to study in this volume. Stray points which may be noticed are: (1) the use of a capital L before the class number to denote a work of such size that it must be sought for on the shelves for the larger volumes; (2) the use of only transliterated forms of Greek names, such as Platon and Eukleides, a perfectly satisfactory method if consistently adhered to; (3) the use of a table of book numbers, after the class numbers, constructed on a system evidently the product of this particular library, alternating with the familiar "Cutter numbers."

The book closes with an author index covering 16 pages of closely printed text. It should be observed that the library keeps in its reading room not only its own printed card catalog, but seven other card indexes, and that its periodicals are all accessible to the public for consultation.

WM. W. BISHOP.

### Library Economy and History.

#### GENERAL.

ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIES. *Medical Libraries*, published by Dr. C. D. Spivak, Denver, contained in its issue for May-August a report of the third annual meeting of the Association of Medical Libraries, held at Atlantic City, June 4, 1900. The report of the executive committee, presented by Dr. G. M. Gould, of Philadelphia, reviewed the work done by the association, mainly through its department of exchange. "Every library-member of the association has received several times the value of the contribution or dues in books or periodicals furnished by the Exchange." Urgent appeal was made for contributions of books, periodicals, or money for the development of this department.

#### LOCAL.

Allegheny, Pa. Carnegie F. L. (10th rpt.—year ending Feb. 28, 1900.) Added 5679; total 41,955. Issued, home use 108,202 (fict. 61.34%; juv. 21.49%); ref. use 56,654. Visitors to reading-room 115,062. Receipts, \$20,000; expenses \$19,997.12.

The most notable event of the year was Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$25,000 for providing an addition to the stack-room, and for converting the present art gallery into a reference-room. The gift was made April 19, 1899, in response to a communication of the librarian, setting forth the needs of the library and giving a sketch of proposed additions and alterations in the building. Mr. Carnegie's total contribution to the library now amounts to over \$325,000. The changes more than double the book capacity of the library.

Boston P. L. (48th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1900.) As usual, this report is an important addition to the literature of library administration on a large scale. It should be read in full by librarians, as only inadequate record is possible in these columns. The year's statistics are as follows: Added 30,506; total 746,383. The expenditure for books and periodicals was \$31,078.59, as against \$34,935.10 in 1898. "The heaviest expenditure for any one class of books has been for English prose fiction. This has cost \$4181.68, as against \$4992 in 1898, or nearly 30% of the total appropriation by the city for books." Issued, home use 1,251,541, of which 820,554 were drawn through branches and stations; recorded hall use in central library was 355,017. There are 60,086 "live cards" held by permanent residents, 3077 in temporary or non-resident use, and 530 for special use.

The important administrative changes of the year, which included the resignation of Mr. Putnam and the appointment of Mr. Whitney, are noted, and the wide activities of the library are concisely presented.

The list of books missing records 810 v., as against 824 in 1898. Of these, 321 are missing from the children's room. Mr. Whitney says: "The percentage of missing books from the whole collection is  $\frac{1}{10}$  of one per cent. The loss from the stacks and closed shelves is slight, less than might reasonably be expected. The increase in the number of books missing from those on deposit at the stations is owing to an unusual loss at one station, which has now been checked. 37 of the total number of volumes missing at the deposit stations have been paid for. The loss from the children's room is excessive. More than half of the missing books, however, will doubtless be returned; their money value is slight. 80 volumes were taken from the Bates Hall reference collection—mostly handbooks and other books of small cost. From the open shelves of the special libraries but few books were taken without permission. The losses are not so serious as to make it worth while to abandon open shelves, or incur a heavy expense for stricter protection against depredations."

The work of the various departments is pre-



sented mainly through reports of the respective chiefs. Of special interest is the report of Worthington C. Ford, chief of the department of documents and statistics, also issued as a "separate" pamphlet of 14 p. This outlines the general plan upon which the department is being developed, and gives an excellent statement of principles and practice. The report of L. L. Ward, supervisor of branches, is significant in its record of the large volume of work carried on through the branch and deposit system. This now includes 10 branch libraries, with permanent collections; seven reading-rooms with delivery and deposit features; 14 delivery stations, also deposit stations; 23 engine houses and one post-office receiving books on deposit; 11 public schools receiving deposits from central library or branches; five institutions receiving deposits; two deliveries to officers of city institutions. The reclassification of the branches on a uniform system has made good progress, and "the results are wholly satisfactory."

The report of the examining committee appended to the various department reports sets forth the need of better accommodation for several branches and makes an interesting recommendation for the improvement of the card catalog. This includes "the substitution of a single rod, locked at the front of the drawers, for the present double rods locked at the back; the trimming down of the cards to a uniform size; the subdivision of subjects in the Bates Hall catalog, by placing in all the drawers legibly printed guide-cards of a different color from the other cards, serving the purpose of an index; a revision of the titles contained in the printed index, supplements and Barton catalog, with a view to making the Bates Hall catalog a complete presentation of the whole contents of the library, cataloged in uniform style; the pushing of the work of transferring titles other than fiction from stack four, the old Lower Hall collection, to the Bates Hall stack, and the removal as far as possible of all manuscript cards from the catalog." This change is urgently seconded by the librarian, who states that "it could be effected at an expense of perhaps \$2000, and the advantages would be many and great."

*Chicago (Ill.) P. L.* (28th rpt. — year ending May 31, 1900.) Added 12,911; total 258,498. Issued, home use 1,749,775 (fict. 44.95%; juv. 27.90%); ref. use 317,430 v. issued to 111,275 readers. "In the special reference room for art books, 9537 readers consulted 32,154 volumes." Cards in use 74,068.

There are now 60 free delivery stations, through which 1,143,391 v. were circulated, or 65% of the entire home circulation. The average cost of each book thus circulated was 1.7 cents each. In the six branch reading rooms there was an attendance of 207,118 persons. "The official card catalog has been kept complete and up to date. In the public card catalog there are all told about 200,000 cards in place."

*Cleveland (O.) P. L.* At a meeting of the library board, held Oct. 1, W. H. Brett was re-

electd to the position of librarian for a term of three years, at his present salary of \$3600. The action was taken under protest of one member of the board. The re-election of the librarian has been a matter of dispute for several months past, one faction of the board favoring at least a three-year term, the other contending that the board cannot elect for a term longer than its own life, or one year. There has been much ventilation of the dissensions in the public press, with charges of political influence and counter charges of inefficiency. The victory of Mr. Brett's supporters will, it is hoped, terminate the matter.

*Dubuque, Ia.* The establishment of a fine public library, through Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 and the transfer to the city of The Young Men's Association Library, will be submitted to vote at the general election on Nov. 26.

*Elmira, N. Y. Steele Memorial L.* The first annual report of the library, as printed in the local press, gives the following facts: The library opened for circulation Aug. 14, 1899. The circulation for the year ending Aug. 14, 1900, was 43,008, making an average of 3584 books per month. The accessions of the year were 2095; total 6779. 3546 borrowers' cards have been issued.

*Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L.* On Oct. 6 the library board decided to postpone until January the appointment of a librarian, to succeed Miss Lucy Hall, resigned. In the interim Miss Elizabeth Steinmann, assistant librarian, was authorized to serve as acting librarian, with an increase of salary.

*Guildhall, Vt.* The corner-stone of the new public library and Masonic building was laid on Sept. 27 with elaborate Masonic ceremonies. The building is to be in Renaissance style throughout, with a clock tower rising above a circular, Ionic-columned portico, beneath which is the entrance to the large ornate vestibule. The upper story is devoted to the Masonic hall — a lofty room finished in white and gold — and the ante-rooms and offices. The lower story will be given to library uses, and will be finished with high wood wainscot and ceiling elaborately panelled.

*Hagerstown, Md.* The \$50,000 library gift for Hagerstown, long promised by B. F. Newcomer, of Baltimore, has been finally secured, the condition of providing a site having been complied with. On Oct. 19 Edward W. Mealey, president of the Washington County Free Library, received from Mr. Newcomer the \$50,000 accompanied by a check for \$1250 accrued interest. The building committee, of which Mr. Mealey is chairman, has awarded the contract for the building, and work on the foundations has begun. It is hoped to have the building completed by Feb. 1, 1901. The library will cost about \$25,000. It will be of Indiana limestone, 61 feet wide, 82 feet long, and about 40 feet high. There will be two stories. The main entrance will be a recessed doorway with a column on each

side, opening into an entrance hall 17½ feet wide and 34 feet long. To the right of the entrance hall will be the main reading-room. To the left of the hall and to the front will be the children's reading-room. Next to this will be the lavatories and stairways. Farther back, on the left of the entrance hall, will be the periodical-room. In the rear will be the delivery desk, librarian's office, and a fire-proof stack-room. On the second floor will be a museum and board-room. The plans were drawn by Bruce Price, New York.

*Jamestown, N. Y.* James Prendergast *F. L.* (9th rpt. — year ending May 31, 1900.) Added (incl. 1643 public documents) 2295; total 16,113. Issued, home use (11 months) 55,606 (fict. 14,20%; juv. fict. 1988%). New registration 1214; total, 3516. The circulation shows a slight decrease — averaging six books per day — from that of the previous year.

"Quite the most important departure made during the past year from a purely library standpoint was in the establishment of a department of genealogy, local history, and revolutionary history." Important purchases were made in these fields, and all the volumes on the subjects were grouped together in the reference department and recorded in a special catalog. A public documents room was also fitted up in the basement.

*Maryland.* The town of Queenstown, Queen Anne's county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, is the first to take advantage of the general library law passed by the legislature in 1898 — more than two years ago.

*Massachusetts Historical Soc. L., Boston.* At a meeting held Oct. 11 the Massachusetts Historical Society decided to open its cabinet free to the public on every Wednesday afternoon. This is an interesting departure from the society's long-established custom, and adds its rich collection to the public library facilities of Boston.

*New York P. L.* (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1900; in *N. Y. P. L. Bulletin*, Oct., p. 328.) Added 28,103; pm. 34,366; total "on shelves and available for use" 498,377. pm. 144,800. No. visitors 88,554 at Astor building, 28,162 at Lenox building; books and periodicals issued to readers 501,049 at Astor, 69,236 at Lenox.

The open reference shelves in both buildings are largely used. About 4655 v. are on these shelves at the Astor, and seven volumes have been reported missing. At the Lenox building eight volumes have been reported missing out of about 5700 v. on the open reference shelves in the two reading-rooms.

The accessions and the work of the various departments — manuscript, Slavonic, public documents, etc. — are reviewed. Progress has been made in the reclassification and cataloging of the collection. At the end of the year 274,985 cards had been added to the Astor catalog, making a total of 693,600, and 33,550 were added to the two Lenox catalogs, bringing their total contents up to 108,700 cards. In addition, the catalog of music at the Lenox

contained about 50,000 cards on June 30, about 15,000 cards having been added during the year. All of the volumes in the Drexel collection have now been cataloged, and the work of analyzing the periodicals and other ephemeral literature of music is in progress.

On Oct. 19 the authorities of the Lenox Library detected a reader in the act of mutilating Craik and McFarlane's "Pictorial history of England" by cutting from it some steel engravings. The man proved to be an Armenian, Anthanig Azhderian, a lecturer and writer, of some reputation in both fields. He was arrested and held in \$500 bail. The charge will be pressed by the library authorities.

*Newark, N. Y.* On Oct. 17 the corner-stone was laid of the fine new building for the Newark Free Public Library, given to the town by Henry C. Rew, of Chicago. The exercises were most elaborate, under the direction of the Masonic lodge of the state of New York; they were attended by a large audience, including many delegations from surrounding cities and towns; and the day was observed as a public holiday in the town.

*Niagara Falls (N. Y.) P. L.* (5th rpt. — year ending June 30, 1900.) Added 1774; total 8179. Issued 53,023, of which 33,173 were fiction and 84,000 juvenile. Receipts \$4927.29; expenses \$4767.36.

A series of library lectures was an interesting feature of the year, which was marked by development in many directions. A few travelling libraries were sent out, and in October the first library station was established. Travelling libraries and books for the blind are borrowed from the state library. "The need of more space in every direction is obvious," especially in the work for children.

*Norwich, Ct. Otis L.* (Rpt. — year ending Aug. 31, 1900.) Added 2002; total 25,084. Issued, home use 91,117 (fict. 52.59%; juv. fict. 21.37%). New registration 861; total registration since June 1, 1893, 9317.

The increase of 1558 in the circulation for the year "is entirely due to the growing issue of books other than fiction, for the young." This branch of the library's work has been developed with successful results, and has wide possibilities of extension. "The most urgent need of the library is more shelf room," and it is recommended that the first available funds be devoted to meeting this need. "The legacy of \$20,000 which the library will receive under the will of the late Charles P. Huntington, will, in a measure, relieve the embarrassment; but in view of the disposal which, probably, must be made of the income from this fund for some years to come, the immediate benefits from this generous and timely bequest will not be realized until many urgent needs are provided for."

*Oakland (Cal.) F. P. L.* The corner-stone of the new \$50,000 Carnegie library building was laid without ceremonies on Oct. 17.

*San José (Cal.) P. L.* The plans submitted of G. D. Hensell for the new library building

have been accepted by the committee of recommendation.

*Sedalia, Mo. Carnegie L.* Work has begun on the foundations of the new \$50,000 Carnegie Library building.

*Sleepy Eye, Minn.* The corner-stone of the Dyckman Free Library building was laid on Sept. 15.

*Seaboard Air Line travelling libraries.* The third annual report of the travelling library system conducted by the Seaboard Air Line was presented by Mrs. E. B. Heard at the recent convention of the Seaboard Air Line Industrial and Educational Association. Mrs. Heard said: "Our accession number is now 2500, and the movement has received such hearty support from various givers that we will greatly enlarge our system by adding to it a number of school libraries for the rural schools on our lines. Henceforth school libraries are offered as prizes to schools that make noteworthy progress in the outward and inward adornment of the school-house. The reports sent in from time to time from our local librarians show a high appreciation of the books, and that there is an eager desire for them. I do not believe that Mr. Carnegie has ever bestowed his bounty more widely, or in a way where he will so quickly realize the good he desires his gifts to accomplish than when he put in motion the 'Andrew Carnegie System of Free Travelling School Libraries.'"

*University of Nebraska, Lincoln.* Instruction in library economy and bibliography has been added to the curriculum. The work is under the direction of the librarian, Mr. J. I. Wyer. It includes two courses, so planned as to fairly represent the work done at the best summer schools of library science. The courses have been arranged, as follows:

1. Library economy. Cataloging; classification; shelf, order and accession work; loan systems; binding and repair. Two lectures and six hours laboratory work each week. Hours to be arranged. First semester, 1900-1901 and alternate years thereafter. Three hours credit.
2. Bibliography. Trade bibliography; subject bibliography; reference work; book selection. First semester, 1901-1902 and alternate years thereafter. Two hours credit.

*Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs.* The annual meeting of the Vermont Federation of Woman's Clubs was held in Rutland, October 17 and 18. One entire session was devoted to the consideration of library topics. Mrs. Walter P. Smith of Saint Johnsbury, chairman of the library committee for the year, read a report in which she showed that the federation, carrying out the resolution of the previous year, had equipped 12 travelling libraries. The report further showed that the federation through their library committee purposed bringing a bill before the present session of the legislature asking that a small appropriation be made to enable the library commission of the state to

begin travelling library work. In case of the passage of the bill it is the intention of the federation to give the libraries which they have accumulated to the state as a nucleus. Following this report a paper was read by Mrs. Walter of Lyndon on "How may the federation encourage the reading of good books." Miss Myrtilla Avery, of the N. Y. State Library was present and gave an account of the travelling library work in New York. In connection with the convention Miss Titcomb, secretary of the Vermont Library Commission, conducted a library exhibit of travelling libraries, travelling pictures, picture bulletins, library literature, fittings, supplies, etc.

*Warren (O.) L. Assoc.* (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1900.) Added 1531; total 6131. Receipts \$2447.22; expenses \$1824.55. No circulation statistics are given. The library has been open two half days and evenings each week, but is henceforth to be open every afternoon and evening, after reorganization under the new librarian, Miss Elizabeth Smith. The report is issued in a four-page folder.

*Washington, D. C. L. of Congress.* A general statement on matters of internal administration of the library was made to all members of the library force on Oct. 10 by the librarian, Mr. Putnam. It touched upon questions of private use of books, promotions, and absences, and was a clear and earnest statement of the principles that must be recognized if the library is to reach its best effectiveness. The outline of Mr. Putnam's remarks are given in the *Washington Star* of Oct. 11. He cautioned members of the library staff against the natural inclination to use their own privileges of drawing books for the benefit of their friends, pointing out that, as the ordinary resident of the District is not entitled to draw out books for home use in any direct way, it would be exceedingly unjust if certain residents should succeed through their friendship with the library employees.

He asked them to discourage, so far as lay in their power, further applications to the library service. The force is now substantially complete. There is on file a surplus of applications from experts alone far in excess of the probable requirements of the library during several years to come. He does not feel it just to his routine duties to give further time now to the consideration of the qualifications of applicants for whom there is no possible opportunity in the library.

As to the opportunities of employees in the service, he stated that the force once graded, opportunity for advancement in compensation could come only through an advance in grade. No one employee could be singled out for increase of salary from a group of employees doing the same work at the same compensation. Advance from grade to grade is promotion, properly speaking; advance in compensation without change of duties is a different matter. Such an advance cannot be expected. This explanation was necessary from the fact that applications had come to him from employees, or from others

In their behalf, for an increase in compensation, and who seemed to regard their case as isolated cases; to assume that it was in his power to increase their salary without change of duties; to increase their salary without regard to the merits of others doing the same grade of work.

The advance of any given employee could occur only in case of vacancy in a higher grade and by promotion. That promotion must be based upon the work done in the lower grade, and such aptitude for the higher class of work as might appear.

In considering applications of individuals for increase of salary, he could neither isolate one individual from a group nor advance the whole group in order to recognize exceptional ability in an individual, and should opportunity come for selecting for advancement, he could consider only the merits.

The increase of a single salary might seem a simple matter. As it presented itself to him, however, it was by no means a simple matter. It might involve an increase of compensation for an entire group of people. He was obliged to keep the expenditures of the library within a reasonable limit as compared with that of other libraries. Should a vacancy occur, to advance to it one employee meant to give to him preference; to advance one must be to leave behind the rest.

The rest of the talk dealt with matters of sick leave, vacations, etc., involving a caution against the natural tendency to regard the 30 days of annual sick leave as a matter of right.

An exhibit has been prepared at the library in commemoration of the centennial year of the removal of the seat of permanent government to the District of Columbia. It consists of books, maps, prints, and manuscripts relating to that period in the history of the District, gathered mainly from the rich material of the Force and Toner collections.

#### FOREIGN.

*British Museum L.* The bequest by the late Henry Spencer Ashbee of his fine private library to the British Museum is noted by the *London Daily Chronicle*. Mr. Ashbee's collection was notable in character and extent, its especial feature being editions of Don Quixote, described in his "Iconography of Don Quixote literature," published in 1895.

The *Chronicle* says: "So far as the British Museum is concerned, the great value of the Ashbee library will lie in the section of French books, printed chiefly in small numbers for the members of several short-lived 'bibliophile' clubs. These books rarely appear in the market, and the funds of the British Museum do not allow the authorities to indulge in 'luxuries.' Now, however, Mr. Ashbee's bequest renders the Museum not only complete in this respect, but far ahead of any other public library. Not only this, but Mr. Ashbee had several of these exquisitely-produced books specially illustrated, commissioning eminent French book-illustrators to execute a given number of drawings in water-colors, etc, and having these original

designs bound up with the book which they illustrate. . . . Only a catalog could do justice to the richness of the Ashbee bequest, for the 'unique' and very rare books may in this collection be numbered by hundreds. Many, of course, are already in the British Museum, and having regard to the congested condition of our national library it seems a pity that the bequest should be tantamount to accepting all or none. But there can be no manner of doubt about the decision of the trustees."

*BUONANNO, Prof. Coennaro.* Notizie storiche bibliografiche, e statistiche sulla Biblioteca Angelica di Roma nel 1898. Roma, Società editrice Dante Alighieri, 1900. 13 p.

A short resumé of the history and contents of the quaint old-fashioned Biblioteca Angelica in Rome. It is a purely formal account of the founding of the library in 1605, with a short sketch of the founder, Angelo Rocca, of the Augustinian Order, its history since that time, with a list of its chief manuscripts and most famous incunabula. There follows a short bibliography of works describing the library and its contents. The pamphlet is from the pen of the present librarian. W: W. B.

*Greenock, Scotland.* On Oct. 26 it was announced that Andrew Carnegie had given £3000 for the establishment of a public library at Greenock, in addition to his previous gift for the same purpose.

*Hawick, Roxburgh county, Scotland.* Andrew Carnegie has given £10,000 to the town of Hawick for a public library. Announcement of the gift was made on Oct. 16.

*LAUDE, Jules.* Les bibliothèques universitaires allemandes et leur organisation. Paris, Bouillon, 1900. 70 p.

A reprint of the elaborate essay originally contributed to the *Revue des Bibliothèques*. Reviewed in *Athenæum*, Oct. 13, 1900.

*McGill University L., Montreal.* It has been arranged to establish a system of travelling libraries in connection with the university library, and through the liberality of the family of the late Hugh McLennan. The libraries will contain about 25 volumes each, and will be sent out to individuals, schools, clubs or associations, to be exchanged upon return, a small fee being charged. They are especially intended for use in schools in suburban districts. Each library will contain in addition to the books 10 large reproductions of fine pictures or photographs, to be hung in school rooms or clubs. Mr. C. H. Gould, of the university library, is in general charge of the work.

*Maranhao, Brazil.* *Bibliotheca Publica.* The report of Antonio Lobo, director of the Public Library of Maranhao, for the year ending Jan. 10, 1900, is of much interest to librarians of the United States, in its evidence of the wide influ-



ence exerted by the library movement in this country, and in its spirit of earnestness and progressiveness. Señor Lobo devotes the greater part of his 42-page report to a review of library administration in general, with frequent reference to American and English public library standards. He urges strongly the need of enlarged quarters for the Maranhao library, supporting his argument by numerous citations from such writers on library architecture as Justin Winsor, Dr. Poole, F. P. Hill, etc. He recommends the introduction of public lectures, to be given in the library building, with lantern slides, and references to books on the subjects presented, and refers to the "active educational force" exerted by such methods in the libraries of England and the United States. He also urges the establishment of a reading-room exclusively reserved for ladies, pointing out the large use of libraries made by women in the English-speaking countries. In the United States, indeed, he says, the direction of many public libraries has been confided to ladies, and the proficiency with which they have performed their duties and the profound sense of responsibility shown in their discharge, constitute the strongest argument to be brought against those who deny to woman the aptitudes necessary for the exercise of certain offices monopolized by men. Among the women librarians instanced in this connection are Miss C. M. Hewins, Miss Marilla Freeman, Miss Eliza Browning, and Miss M. E. Ahern, from whose excellent paper on "The business side of a woman's career as a librarian," read at the Atlanta conference of the A. L. A., a short extract is given. He suggests that the proposed reading-room should be equipped with literature especially suitable and attractive to ladies—a large number of fashion journals, finely illustrated periodicals and magazines, and works of special importance to mothers. The difficulty of securing feminine patronage of the library, owing to "the sad prejudice prevailing among us," which debar ladies from frequenting a public library, is recognized, but it is hoped that this will be greatly reduced by the provision of a separate room for their use alone.

The present contents of the library are stated as 6594 v., additions of 1318 v. having been made during the year, which include the complete works of Zola, Flaubert, and Balzac. A list of the periodicals received is given. No actual progress in the general cataloging of the library was made, but it is hoped that during the year the present manuscript inventory may be completed, and work done on the classification of the books, "according to the system of James Brown." The statistics show that the library had 6695 visitors during the year, of whom 5889 were men; and that 8660 volumes were issued, of which 327 were fiction and 7846 are classed as "miscellaneous." Of the books issued, over half, or 4058, were in Portuguese, 3379 were in French, 72 in Spanish, and 1128 in English.

*Nottingham (Eng.) F. P. Ls. (Rpt., 1899-1900)*  
Added 3551; total, central and lending libs.

69,322, 12 branches 26,384. Issued 352,237 (fict. 52.44 %). There are about 10,000 borrowers.

*Sydney, N. S. W. P. L. of New South Wales.* (29th rpt. — 1899.) Added 20,144; total 144,244. Issued, home use 110,548 (fict. 34.9 %); attendance in ref. dept. 183,760. New borrowers 2327; total borrowers 8675.

"During the past year 60 new boxes were made and equipped with books for loan to country libraries and groups of students in remote districts, making the total number of travelling libraries now available 161," with a total of 9259 v. There were 233 boxes, containing 14,155 v., sent to 130 country centers. "The trustees are of opinion that the appropriation of £300, made by Parliament for this object, has done much educational work in the country districts, and has been the means of extending knowledge and intellectual pleasure, and of enkindling nobler ambitions in many thousands of readers in every part of the colony." "In June the trustees entered upon possession of their new rooms in the Queen Victoria Market buildings, and the results have been very gratifying in every way. The attendance increased by 124 per cent. during the latter half of the year."

The importance of providing for an adequate new building, especially in view of the promised gift of the Mitchell collection, is again urged.

### Gifts and Bequests.

*Danielson, Ct.* On Oct. 17 the borough of Danielson formally accepted the bequest of the late Edwin H. Bugbee, of Putnam. This gives \$15,000 for the erection of a public library building, to be known as the "Edwin H. Bugbee Memorial Building," and leaves the donor's own private library and cases to the public library thus created. A committee of five was elected as the Bugbee Building Commission, to have entire charge of the erection of the building.

*Hannibal (Mo.) P. L.* The library has received from Mrs. J. H. Garth and her daughter, Mrs. R. M. Goodlet, a gift of \$25,000 for the erection of a library building as a memorial to the late John H. Garth. It is to be known as the John H. Garth Public Library, and is to be erected on the site of the present structure.

*Memphis, Tenn. Cossitt L.* By the will of the late Gen. Colton Greene, the Cossitt Library will receive Gen. Greene's private library, containing between 2000 and 3000 volumes, and especially strong in social science and history.

*Salt Lake City, Utah.* On Oct. 10 it was announced that John Q. Packard, a wealthy mine owner, had presented to the municipality of Salt Lake a building site worth \$20,000, and had agreed to erect on it a free public library building, to cost not less than \$75,000. The gift has been formally accepted by the city council.

*Somerville (Mass.) P. L.* The library has received from Mrs. Harriet Minot Laughlin a gift of \$4000, in memory of her father, Isaac Pitman, the first librarian of the institution. The sum is to be known as the Isaac Pitman library fund, and the income is to be devoted to the purchase of "works of art, illustrative, decorative, or otherwise." This is the second library gift received from Mrs. Laughlin, who in October, 1897, gave \$1000, the interest of which has been devoted to the purchase of books on poetry.

*Wabash College L., Crawfordsville, Ind.* General and Mrs. Lew Wallace have presented to Wabash College the original manuscript of "The Prince of India." There are over 2000 pages on 6 by 9 paper. The pages are in the fine handwriting of General Wallace, and show corrections and suggestions in the handwriting of Mrs. Wallace. "The Prince of India" was begun in 1886 on the Kankakee River, and was finished in 1882.

### Practical Notes.

APPLICATION OF ANILINE DYESTUFFS TO LEATHER.  
(In *Journal of the Society of Arts* [London]),  
Aug. 17, 1900. 48 : 739-740.

An abstract of a paper of Mr. Charles Lamb before the West Riding section of the Society of Dyers and Colourists. Mr. Lamb says that he has found "it is practically impossible to remove sulphuric acid from leather by washing in water, as samples of leather which were dyed with acid colors, and the addition of the requisite amount of sulphuric acid, on analysis, still showed traces of the vitriol, after they had been left in a running stream of water for a period of five weeks." The use of soda for stripping the natural tannage of many of the foreign tanned leathers is also a cause of mischief. "In my opinion," says Mr. Lamb, "bookbinding leathers and leathers for furniture purposes should not be dyed with acid colors, together with the addition of sulphuric acid."

BOOKBINDING. An improvement in the art of binding books is described in the *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office for Sept. 25, 1900. 92 : 2424.

BOOK CASE OR RACK. (Described in the *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Sept. 11, 1900. 92 : 2131) II.

"A separator and index attachment for book racks or cases, comprising a series of pivoted and outwardly-swinging separator-pieces, adapted to move into the place of the removed books, the pivots of the separator-piece being located in a position immediately adjacent to the rear end of the book-shelf upon which rest the books to be separated, substantially as set forth."

DEVICE FOR MARKING BOOK-SIGNATURES. (Described in the *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Oct. 30, 1900. 93 : 783.)

### Librarians.\*

ACLAND, Dr. Sir Henry Wentworth, Radcliffe librarian of Oxford University, died on Oct. 15, aged 85 years. Dr. Acland was honorary physician to the Prince of Wales, and was Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford from 1857 to 1894; he had been Radcliffe librarian since 1851.

CRUNDEN, Mr. and Mrs. F. M., will have the sympathy of their many A. L. A. friends in the loss of their only child, Frederick E. Crunden, in the eighth year of his age, of diphtheria, on Oct. 27. Many of those in attendance at the annual library meetings of the past few years have memories of this one of the "A. L. A. children," and will learn with sincere regret of his parents' bereavement.

DAVIES, John F., formerly librarian of the Butte (Mont.) Public Library, has been appointed by the State Board of Education of Montana to classify and catalog the books in the state educational institutions. Mr. Davies will begin his work at the State University, at Missoula. The office is a new one and will probably work into a general library superintendency for the state.

HOADLEY, Dr. Charles Jeremy, for 45 years state librarian of Connecticut, died on Oct. 19, at his home in Hartford, aged 72 years. Dr. Hoadley's early education was secured at the Hopkins Grammar School, of Hartford, and in 1847 he entered Trinity College, graduating in 1851 as valedictorian of his class. In 1854 he received the degree of master of arts from his alma mater; in 1879 the same degree was conferred on him, *honoris causa*, by Yale College, and 10 years later Trinity College made him a doctor of laws. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, but never practiced in that profession. In 1854 he was appointed librarian of Trinity College, and in April of the following year was made state librarian, an office in which his only predecessor was the late Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, of Connecticut. This position he held until his death—for a period longer, it is said, than that of any other official of either the colony or the state, with the exception of George Wylls, who was secretary of the colony and the state for the 60 years, 1734 to 1794. For several years past Dr. Hoadley has been in failing health, and the work of his office has largely fallen to the assistant librarian, George S. Godard. Dr. Hoadley made a special feature of the collection and completion of sets of law books for the state, and it is a result of his work in this direction that the Connecticut State Library now possesses nearly complete sets of the originals of all official American reports, and full sets of reports for England, Scotland, and Ireland, and also of Canadian reports, as far as they relate to United States law. He also carried on the work which his predecessors had begun of

\*Record of further library appointments will be found under the heading Library Schools and Training Classes, p. 699-700.

editing the "Colonial records of Connecticut," and edited Godwin's "Genealogical notes." In some recent reminiscences of Dr. Hoadley, by one of the state officials who knew him, it was said that he probably was "the only man in the state who had so much need for such help who would not use dictation and the typewriter in his correspondence. It was only within the last few years of his life that he would tolerate the reception of a business letter written on a machine, and for several years he would not read those sent to him that were written in that way. Up to the very last he refused absolutely to use the telephone, and was very much incensed when one was put in the library in the State House for the use of the public. No matter who called for him over the 'phone, he would refuse to answer the call."

NELSON, Miss Sarah C., graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1892, has been appointed reorganizer of the Public Library of Trenton, N. J.

ROWLAND, William L., for 28 years librarian of the Rockford (Ill.) City Library, died in that city on Sept. 27. Mr. Rowland was born at Bristol, R. I., May 31, 1831; his family removing in 1855 to Rockford. He was graduated from Yale with the class of 1852, and for some years was associated in business with his father in Rockford. He was active in the work of organizing a public library in Rockford, first undertaken with temporary success in 1857. The present library was founded in 1872, and Mr. Rowland was at once chosen as librarian, a post he held until his death. He was wholly devoted to its interests and gave all his time and enthusiasm to its development.

WRIGHT, Charles E., Pratt Institute Library School, class of '97, has resigned the librarianship of the Erie (Pa.) Public Library to undertake that of the Andrew Carnegie Library, at Carnegie, Pa. He will enter upon his duties November 1. Mr. Wright has been succeeded at the Erie Public Library by Miss Katherine Mack, formerly first assistant.

### Cataloging and Classification.

BIRMINGHAM, (Eng.) F. L. S. Reference Department. Index to The Shakespeare Memorial Library. First part: English editions of Shakespeare's works, separate plays and poems. Birmingham, 1900. 2+52+1 p. Q.

The Birmingham Shakespeare Memorial Library was founded April 23, 1864, the tercentenary of Shakespeare's birth, opened April 23, 1868, and destroyed by fire January, 1879. After the fire the formation of a new collection was begun, and reopened in June, 1882. This index gives the titles of over 500 editions of the complete works, beginning with the first folio of 1623 and ending with the Chiswick Shakespeare published in 1899. It also gives the titles of the volumes of selections made from the works, the separate plays, the plays on the

same subject, and the poems. Among the separate plays "Hamlet" leads with 112 editions, "Romeo and Juliet" comes next with 57, while of "Henry VI., part I." only four editions are given. The arrangement of the titles is chronological. The book number comes first, then the title, edition, place of publication, publisher, number of volumes, size and date. The form of the index makes it a very convenient check-list, useful in any library containing a collection of Shakespeariana. A list of nearly 100 editions wanted is given, and this list could be considerably enlarged by the addition of editions published in this country not included in the Memorial Library. Only one play—"The merchant of Venice"—in embossed type for the blind appears to be in the collection, though many of the plays have been published for blind readers in this country in American Braille, New York point, and Boston line type. D. H.

THE BOSTON BOOK CO.'s *Bulletin of Bibliography* for October contains among other interesting miscellany the first part of a second series of G. W. Cole's bibliography of "Bermuda in periodical literature," continuing the record published in vol. 1 of the *Bulletin*.

BROOKLINE (Mass.) P. L. List of books for boys and girls, 1900. Brookline, September, 1900. 128 p. D.

A compact, attractively made, classed list. Author entries are given for general classes, and both author and title entries in the divisions Fairy tales, etc., and Stories. Many books of fiction are scattered in among other literature on a special subject or historical period, and there are brief annotations. The selection seems well made, and the list should be useful in all libraries which make a feature of work with children.

ENOCH PRATT F. L. OF BALTIMORE CITY. Finding list. Central library. Sixth edition, part 3: Essays and miscellanies; sociology; education; political economy; politics and government; and law. Baltimore, October, 1900. 10+640 p. O.

THE FITCHBURG (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for November has a classed reference list on Spanish, Flemish, and American artists.

GENERAL ITALIAN CATALOG. A first installment of the noteworthy "Catalogo generale della libreria italiana (1847-1899)" has been modestly issued, without special announcement or title-pages, in printed sheets, running from A-Arena-Natoli. This work, undertaken by the Associazione Tipografico-Libraria Italiana, will do for Italy what the "American catalogue" has done for the United States, and more, as it will cover over a half-century of book production. The editorial direction is in the hands of Professor A. Pagliani, of the Library of the University of Genoa. The catalog is well printed in a double-column large quarto page. The type is small but clear, with black face catch

words, giving about 40 entries to the page. The entries are well arranged and sufficiently full, giving place, publisher, date, size, paging, and price. The catalog is of authors, but a subject index is promised; bibliographically it gives evidence of painstaking work. The record under Alighieri, Dante, fills eight columns, and includes among its imprints London, Leipzig, Berlin, Freiburg, Paris, and Boston. Other full records are for S. Augustine, Alfieri, S. Alfonso de Liguori, Alimonda and Altavilla; and it is interesting to note among translations listed the "Jack e Jane" of Luisa Alcott, the "Giac. Sheppard" and "Torre de London" of Gugl. Ainsworth, and the many Indian and prairie tales of Gustave Aimard. As an important addition to world bibliography, and for its intrinsic value, the catalog deserves hearty and general support from American libraries. American orders will be filled by Lemcke & Buchner, of New York, and the price is 2.50 lire, or 75c. per part of 80 pages (library price, 60c.). The complete work will probably fill about 2500 pages.

The NEWARK (N. J.) F. P. L. magazine, *The Library News*, makes its October issue a "Special number for boys and girls," which is of more than local interest. It is devoted to a list of books added during the year for young people, followed by special lists of "boarding school and college stories," "stories of Indians and the plains," "books for youngest readers," "stories of knighthood and chivalry," and "good stories for the older girls." The lists are prefaced by a letter "to the boys and girls of Newark" from Miss Clara Hunt, head of the library's juvenile department.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, (Eng.) P. Ls. Catalogue of books on the fine arts, viz., architecture, carving, coins, pottery, metal work, drawing, decoration, painting, engraving, photography, music; compiled by T. A. Onions, sub-librarian; edited by the public librarian. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1900.

An author list in one alphabet, followed by full classed D. C. lists, with subject index appended.

THE PEORIA (Ill.) P. L. has issued a "Graded list of books suitable for pupils in the public schools," in a 20-page oblong pamphlet. The list is classed by school grade and by subject, and is prefaced by a short "preliminary essay on a neglected duty of some fathers and mothers," urging that children be early brought to the habit of reading.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) P. L. Author index to additions 1890-1899; forming a supplement to the finding list of 1891; with an appendix. [Providence,] 1900. 6 + 130 p. Q.

THE SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for October contains reading lists on Chaucer, Hallowe'en, and Blackmore.

THE SAN FRANCISCO P. L. *Bulletin* for October

contains reference lists on Trusts and Territorial expansion.

The WESTFIELD (Mass.) ATHENÆUM *Monthly Bulletin* for November is devoted to a full reading list on "France in the 19th century," classed to cover historical periods, special biographies, and the Exposition of 1900.

The WHITEFIELD (N. H.) P. L. *Bulletin* has resumed publication in a belated number for August, devoted to a classed annotated list of accessions. It is stated that its publication will now be continued, "but without any guaranty of regularity."

WILMINGTON (Del.) INSTITUTE F. L. Handbook no. 5: A classified list of selected books for young people. 1900. 32 p. Tt.

#### CHANGED TITLES.

In 1887 Cushing & Bailey published "Memoirs of a Southern planter by Susan Dabney Smedes." I now have before me "A Southern planter: social life in the old South, by Susan Dabney Smedes, New York, James Pott & Company, 1900." This book is an exact reprint of the other—the title page showing no evidence that it is not a new book, although the copyright and preface have the old date.

JOHN EDMANDS.

In 1869 G. P. Putnam's Sons published "The life of John James Audubon, the naturalist; edited by his widow, with an introduction by Jas. Grant Wilson." This book, printed from the same plates, is now included in the "American men of energy" series. The advertisements would lead one to suppose that it is a new book, and some libraries have been deceived accordingly into buying what they have had for years.

S: H. R.

"Dr. Dumany's wife," by Maurus Jokai, translated by F. Steinitz and published by Doubleday, McClure & Co., 1900, is the same as "There is no devil," by Jokai, same translator, and was published by the Cassell Publishing Co. in 1891.

W. T. PROPLES.

#### Bibliography.

ARITHMETIC. The report of the Commissioner of Education, vol. 1, 1898-99, just issued, contains (ch. 15, p. 781) part 2 of the bibliographical "Notes on the history of American text books on arithmetic," by James M. Greenwood and Artemas Martin, of which part 1 appeared in the report of the Commissioners of Education 1897-98, (vol. 1, p. 789-868.) It is devoted to a chronological record, from 1869-1892, followed by an alphabetical author and editor index to parts 1 and 2.

BIBLE. Eys, W. J. van. *Bibliographie des Bibles et des nouveaux testaments en langue française des XVe et XVIe siècles. Partie I.* Geneva, H. Kündig, 1900. 8°.

— THE ENGLISH BIBLE in the John Rylands Library, 1525 to 1640; with 26 fac-similes and



39 engravings. Printed for private circulation, 1899. 16 + 275 p. F°.

This is a well-printed and finely illustrated volume, prepared by Rev. Richard Lovett, M.A., author of a useful little manual on "The printed English Bible, 1525-1885." It is, apparently, carefully prepared, and presents a detailed account of 45 Bibles, 20 New Testaments, and Tyndale's very rare Pentateuch (1534-30)—all printed prior to 1641, as well as a description of Francis Fry's fac-simile of Tyndale's New Testament (1525), and an original copy of Caxton's "Golden Legende" (1483). This fine collection is the result of a combination of the Rylands Bibles and a few rare specimens of the famous Althorp Library. It may be mentioned, however, that it is not on the whole as complete as the collection in the British Museum, which is in turn exceeded some 10 per cent. by the Bibles in the New York Public Library (Lenox Library Building). It is said that the edition of Mr. Lovett's bibliography is limited to about 80 copies, which makes it quite unavailable, even to specialists.

V. H. P.

BRITISH MUSEUM. Catalogue of printed books. Supplement. London, William Clowes & Sons, 1900. F°.

"This supplement contains the titles of all books which were added to the Library of the British Museum during the years 1882-1899 inclusive, but were not incorporated in the General Catalogue during the process of printing." The parts issued thus far are: A—Academies, 496 columns; Academy—Amyraut, 452 columns; An—Arlaud, 288 columns; Arlay—Azzoni, 306 columns; B—Barnacle, 284 columns. V. H. P.

CODICES GRÆCI ET LATINI photographice depicti duce Scatone de Vries. vol. 5. Leyden, A. W. Sijthoff, 1900. 476 p. \$54 (bound).

The fifth volume in this series, of which announcements and facsimile sample pages are issued, promises to be a worthy successor to the Oxford Plato. It will give in excellent photo-lithography the whole of the "codex Decuratus" of Plautus (Codex Heidelberg, 1613, Palatinus C.). The celebrated librarian of Heidelberg, Prof. Zangemeister, so universally known to students of palæography, supplies the introduction. The publisher announces for 1901 a most welcome addition to the series in the Codex Venetus A (Marcianus 434), of the Iliad.

W. W. B.

CONFEDERATE TEXT-BOOKS. Weeks, Stephen B. Confederate text books (1861-1865): a preliminary bibliography. (*In* Report of Commissioner of Education, 1898-99, v. I, ch. 22, p. 1139-1155.)

Classed under kind of text-book, as Primers, Spellers, etc., and arranged chronologically under class. Full collated titles are given whenever practicable, and there are annotations. Additions to the list are requested.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Bryan, Wilhelmus Bogart. Bibliography of the District of Co-

lumbia; being a list of books, maps, and newspapers, including articles in magazines and other publications; prepared for the Columbia Historical Society. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1900. 6 + 212 p. O.

This volume is exceedingly unscientific in its structure. To call it a "bibliography" is a misnomer; neither can it sustain its claim to be "a complete catalog," as referred to in the "letter of transmittal" which accompanies it. It is fearfully and terribly made, and must fill the careful bibliographer with regret, when he reads that "It has required a year's labor to complete (?) it." The collations of many of the works mentioned are lacking, and of omissions of titles there are many. Any one familiar with the sources of information could in one hour's search find 100 books and magazine articles which are not mentioned in Mr. Bryan's list. This incompleteness, under the circumstances, is as unpardonable as it is regrettable. Of course, the volume will be of some use; but that is not saying much in its favor. V.H.P.

GAUGER, E. Essai de bibliographie: Sécurité des ateliers et Accidents du travail. Corbeil, imp. Crété, 1900. 184 p. 8°.

JEWS. Schwab, M. Répertoire des articles relatifs à l'histoire et à la littérature juives parus dans les périodiques de 1783 à 1898. I. Paris, Durlacher, 1899. 10 + 408 p. 8°. 12.50 fr.

LOUISIANA. Word comes from William Beer, of the Howard Memorial Library, that he is engaged upon a bibliography of Louisiana for the American Historical Society. State publications will form a subdivision of the work.

STEEL WORKS. Brearley, Harry. A bibliography of steel works analysis. Part 4: Nickel and cobalt. (*In* Chemical News, Oct. 12, Oct. 19, 1900.)

VERARD, Antoine. Macfarlane, John. Antoine Verard. London, Printed for the Bibliographical Society, at the Chiswick Press, September, 1900, for 1899. 31 + 143 + 56 p. Q.

The elaborate list of books published by Verard, with full collated titles, is divided to cover dated and undated books classed by periods and by imprint addresses, home, books whose connection with Verard is doubtful, and books printed for Barthélemy Verard and Antoine Verard II. — in all 286 items. The introduction is an admirable biographical and bibliographical summary of Verard's work. There are 79 fine illustrations and facsimiles inset, unpaginated, between the bibliographical record and the addenda and index.

WAGES. Bowley, Arthur L. Wages in the United Kingdom in the 19th century. Cambridge University Press, 1900. 7 + 148 p. 8°.

There is a 6-page bibliography, part of which consists of lists of parliamentary papers, newspapers, etc.

### Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

Sector, A. D., pseud. for Garrison, Arthur O. "Christian science dissected." *Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.*

According to "Who's who in America," John William Munday is the real name for "Charles Sumner Seeley," author of "Spanish galleon" and "Lost cañon of the Toltecs."

W. K. STETSON.

"H. B.," the author of "Lambkin's remains," the "Bad child's book of beasts," etc., is Joseph Hilaire Pierre Belloc (M. A., Oxford, 1896). A. KEOGH.

*The following are from the "Catalogue of title-entries of books," etc., issued from the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress.*

Just Girard, pseud. of Just Jean Etienne, Roy "Adventures of a French captain"; tr. by Lady Blanche Murphy. (23:630. My. 24.)

Little deacon (The), pseud. of Nicias B. Cooksey, "The devil unmasked." (24:8. Jl. 5.)

M., V. D., pseud. of W. E. Winks, "Cap and bells: a story of real life." (23:337. My. 3.)

Brooks McCormick, pseud. of W. Taylor Adams, "Nature's young nobleman." (24:185. Jl. 19.)

N., W. H. pseud. of William H. Nicholson, "Grandfather's stories in rhyme." (23:816. Je. 7.)

Alfred Oldfellow, pseud. of Alfred Beach, "Joe Nichols; or, difficulties overcome." (24:6. Jl. 5.)

Dr. N. T. Oliver, pseud. of E. O. Tilburn, "A desperate deed." (23:970. Je. 21.)

Arthur Lee Putnam, pseud. of Horatio Alger, jr., "Tom Tracy; or, trials of a New York newsboy." (24:5. Jl. 5.)

Spencer Randolph, pseud. of Thomas Patrick O'Connor, "Who ought to win? Oom Paul or Queen Victoria?" (23:345. My. 3.)

Capt. David Southwick, pseud. of John Murphy, "Jack Wheeler: a western story." (23:541. My. 17.)

Jane Valentine, pseud. of Nellie J. Meeker, "Beverly Osgood; or, when the great city is awake." (23:627. My. 24.)

"American tourist in France, a tutor of French, a conversation manual, a chaperon, amanuensis and guide to Paris," is by René Wohlfarth. (24:24. Jl. 5.)

"Aqua vite: a temperance[!] poem," is by Henry Philip Gibbs. (23:428. My. 10.)

"By the Pope's command; or, the destruction of the British empire and the overthrow of Protestantism," is by Isaac Lawrence Ware. (23:248. Ap. 26.)

"Confederate handbook: a compilation of important data [etc.]," is by Robert Crooke Wood. (23:970. Je. 21.)

"Course in personal magnetism, self-control, and the development of will-power," is by Sydney Flower. (23:241. Ap. 26.)

"Devil in robes," "The gory hand of Catholicism stayed," "Homes of Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippine islands united," are by Robert Seth McCallen. (23:335. My. 3.)

"Experiments in general chemistry; non-metals used in the chemical laboratory of the Ohio Normal University," is by Perry Irwin Tussing. (23:247. Ap. 26.)

"Formulas in gearing," 3d ed., is by Charles C. Stutz. (23:1043. Je. 29.)

"Handy stock for pleasure grounds," is by Hiram T. Jones. (23:870. Je. 14.)

"Kansas Klondike and Leavenworth inferno," is comp. by M. N. Butler. (23:239. Ap. 26.)

"Key to wealth and matrimony," is by George Merton Kibbie. (23:870. Je. 14.)

"Old Testament literature," is comp. by Haslet McKim. (23:967. Je. 21.)

"Pith and marrow of some sacred writings," is ed. by Katherine A. Tingley. (23:336. My. 3.)

"Political thunderbolts; searchlights turned on without fear or favor," is by Albert Hobart. (24:12. Jl. 5.)

"Primary vocabulary, second reader words, arranged for spelling," is comp. by Eugene Bouton. (24:6. Jl. 5.)

"Sonnets," [*pub. anon.*], is by Edward Quintard. (23:724. My. 31.)

"Story of John Adams, a New England schoolmaster," by M. E. B. and H. G. B., is by M. E. and H. G. Brown. (23:536. My. 17.)

"Usury vs. cash and Christ; or, private credit and slavery," is by G. Preston Brown. (24:96. Jl. 12.)

"Welsh rabbits at Hildreth's," is by Charles N. Miller. (23:871. Je. 14.)

"Who—when—what book, containing biographical sketches of the world's most famous and notable men and women," is by William M. Knox. (23:625. My. 24.)

"Will B. More letters: scenes in the sunny south," is by Honor L. Wilhelm. (23:725. My. 31.)

PUBLISHERS' NOTE.—By "topsy turvy" after proofs were passed, the illustration of the book stack advertised in the October LIBRARY JOURNAL by the Art Metal Construction Co. was reversed in position. It may be a tribute to the "staying power" of the stack that the books remained standing on their heads; but a more intelligible view of the stack will be found in the repetition of the same advertisement in the present number.

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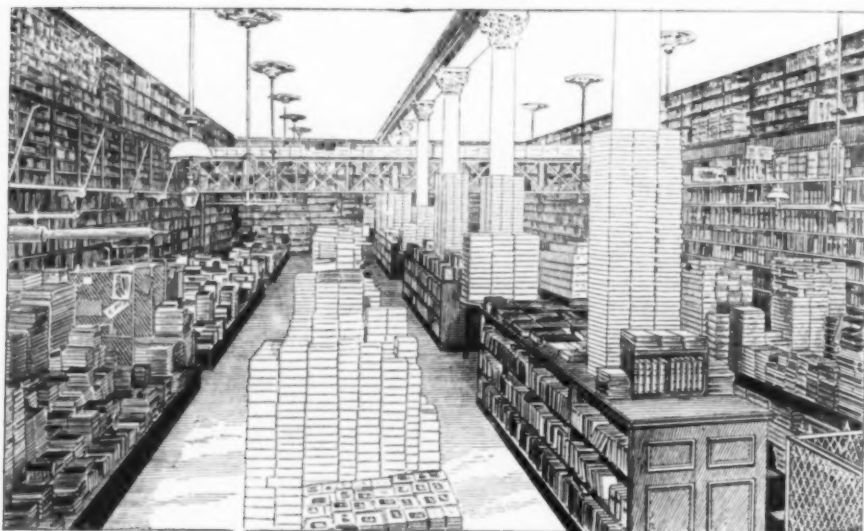
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